



## OUR LITERARY GALLERY.

THE STORY OF A TALE.  
By RICHARD DOWLING.  
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Tears ago a friend of mine asked me to be his best man at his approaching marriage. I consented, as a matter of course, because he asked me. I had never seen a marriage, and I was in the liveliest state of trepidation from the moment he made the request until the awful ordeal was passed. The universal verdict was that I made the very worst best man any one of the party ever saw. I was in the way of every one, except those in whose way I should have been. I was so early at the church that I caused wonder and discomfiture to the clerk. When I ought to have been in the vestry I was speaking to some friends in a pew, where I was quite hidden from the principal group, and I wound up by declining to get on my legs and say "word at the breakfast. I explained that I never made a speech in my life; that if I knew one was expected of me on this occasion I should have written it out and committed it to memory, but that I did not think oratory was expected. I sat silent and red with shame, while a second friend of the bridegroom made a most successful speech, full of happy hits and amusing references. The good humour and indulgent words of those around me only added coal to the fire of my misery, and I felt at that sparkling board as if I was something between an arse sneak and an escaped lunatic.

After the departure of the bride and bridegroom a few of the more intimate friends remained. I was among the number. We left the dining-room for the drawing-room, and there I passed a time of most blessed relief, for no further duties were expected of me, and I was free to consider myself as an average human being of harmless disposition. I breathed freely again. There was a good deal of conversation and now and then music. The mere fact that I had recovered my unofficial character was enough happiness for me. I listened to the talk with pleasure and to the music with delight. Early in the afternoon one of the daughters of the house sang "Robin Adair." She had an excellent sweet voice and fine taste, and I was most powerfully and pleasantly moved by her singing. Later, when the guests had dwindled down to half a dozen, I asked her to repeat the song. She forgave my bad manners in not responding for her and her sister bridesmaids at the breakfast, and sang the old ballad again. And a third time before leaving the house I begged of her to let me hear the air, known to me in my early days as "Erin, the Tear and the Smile in Thine Eye." Once more she was gracious and complied, and I took my delayed departure with that tune beating softly in the ears of my memory, and a vision of white, small hands daintily touching the keys in the twilight.

The tune and the memory of the small hands kept possession of my mind, and at odd moments when a few bars of the music glided into my mind I saw the hands, and when I saw the hands in my mind's eye the melody stole upon me. At first, scarcely a waking hour went by without my hearing part of "Robin Adair" but in time the impression faded. The fatal blow was struck to that gertie Ariel of tunes, my "Robin Adair," by "Nancy Lee," which then made the general atmosphere thick and stuffy with its boisterous, good-humoured, vulgar noise. Ariel was dismissed and Caliban began a despotic reign, for I am powerless in such matters. Whether from choice or necessity I hear an air often within a short period, I hear it without choice and of necessity for weeks or months afterwards.

Early next year I wanted to take a furnished house in a suburb of London. I was free to go to any district, and I put an advertisement in the morning papers, merely describing the sized house I required. Out of a clothes-basketful of replies I selected half a dozen, and began looking up the houses to which they referred. The weather was fine, the time spring; I was in no violent hurry, so that I might take my ease as I went my way. House-hunting would not be to me absolutely unpleasant if it could be conducted alone and without the knowledge that the lessor was awaiting my decision. How is a man to act when he sees as soon as he enters the door that the place will not suit him at all? If he say he does not want to go from garret to basement, he at once blights the hopes of those interested in letting the house; if he tip up and down stairs and look into the rooms, he is playing a hypocritical part. Before I finished that house-hunting I swore an oath that rather than again seek a furnished house in this way I would live under canvas for the remainder of my life.

At last I came upon one that answered me in every way. The accommodation, rent, furniture, and locality were exactly what suited, and I resolved to take the place. I dealt directly with the owner, a gentleman in a public office. The road in which it stood had not a single shop of any kind in it. It was but partly built upon. There were open spaces here and there, and the house I had agreed about was semi-detached. The district, too, was well supplied with a market, and no one but a lunatic could think of opening a shop in Bacon-road. "I will send you to-morrow a draft agreement for your approval," said the owner of the house. Next day I called upon him with the draft agreement he had sent me and said, "This seems all right. I am quite content with it, and will begin to sign as soon as you have the clean copy. By the way, you may save your clerk the bother of copying that clause forbidding me to devote the house to any business purpose. I have no business of any kind."

"But you write for newspapers and magazines," he objected.

"Yes," I answered, "still I have no connection with the business department of any publication. I am sorry I have not." The insertion of the clause was, of course, a matter of no moment whatever to me, but I was curious to learn how he came to fancy a man who wrote for papers and magazines could make a business use of a private residence in a quiet suburban road in all whose length there were not fifty houses.

"Ah, but you might use it for advertising purposes," said he, as though he knew I was a dangerous man, but did not fear me as he was forewarned and prepared for any kind of subtle fraud or moral turpitude.

"What!" I said with a cry of surprise. "Stick in a large square board in the front garden! My dear sir, you are quite right. Let the clause stand. Now that you have put the thought in my head I am certain I should do the thing you speak of if it were left optional with me. Good heavens, sir, I might cover the whole front wall with flaming red and blue and yellow and green posters, and have an illuminated transparency for the night; and by day a Nigger, in the costume of the Congo, distributing bills at the gate, and a German band on the top of the house to blow my trumpet! My dear sir, you are quite right. Let the clause be engrossed by all means."

He simply shook his head and laughed. He knew me too well to trust me into his house without that clause. The document was duly engrossed and signed, and I was presented with the key. On the threshold I swore an oath that, this clause notwithstanding, I would make a business use of his house. He had barred exterior mural decoration; I would see what could be done within the walls.

How should I outfit him? How was I to nullify the provision to which he had attached such importance? Break that clause I would. I strolled leisurely through the house, chewing the cigar of contemplation. It was an admirable little place and in beautiful order. He had given me the keys of all his cupboards and cabinets. There were in the dining-room two glass cases full of books, and in drawers beneath one of the cases a geological collection. Outside the French window was a balcony, from which stairs descended to the back garden. At the end of the back garden was a green wicket-gate in the brick wall, leading into a lane that ran at the rear of the houses. I went down the stairs and had a look round the small

back garden. I re-entered through the side door and inspected the breakfast-room and kitchen, then a small return room, passed the dining-room, and went through the bed-rooms. I came back to the dining-room floor and turned into the drawing-room. I had so far found nothing of which I could make a business use.

In the drawing-room was no piano. That fact had struck me before. There was no piano in the house. In the drawing-room were two cabinets, one full of very handsome old china—I don't mean show china—but a beautiful dessert set, which one might use. There was a still handomera tea service, and nothing else in the cabinet. The second cupboard was full of odds and ends of bronze, china, and ivory. Over one of the cabinets hung a guitar, over the other a banjo. In one corner stood the case of a bass fiddle, a flute lay on the top of one of the cabinets with a cornet in a box, and nearly the whole of the top of the other cabinet was taken up with a large musical-box in an ebony or ebonsized case.

I looked around this room, and could find nothing to help me towards my breach of contract. "I'll give it up as a bad job," I said to myself; "if I never made a speech in my life; that if I knew one was expected of me on this occasion I should have written it out and committed it to memory, but that I did not think oratory was expected. I sat silent and red with shame, while a second friend of the bridegroom made a most successful speech, full of happy hits and amusing references. The good humour and indulgent words of those around me only added coal to the fire of my misery, and I felt at that sparkling board as if I was something between an arse sneak and an escaped lunatic.

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## SURREY SESSIONS.

**NOTORIOUS BURGLARS CAUGHT.**—Richard Ward, 45, who described himself as a bricklayer, and Harry Smith, 29, shoemaker, were brought up to answer an indictment charging them with a series of burglaries in South London.—On the afternoon of the 23rd of December Police-constables Sullivan, 332 P., and Patterson, 299 P., were on plain-clothes duty in the Walworth-road, and going into Brandon-street they saw the prisoners removing some furniture. The prisoners brought the property to the Albany, Albany-road, Camberwell, where they deposited it, and then drove away rapidly. They were followed by the officers, and were seen to steal two quarters of beef from the shop of Mr. Search, in the Walworth-road, and proceeding again on their way they entered various houses in Southwark, and they also stole goods from vans. The officers proceeded to apprehend them. The prisoners became very violent and assaulted the two constables. At Ward's lodgings articles stolen burglariously were found, and among other property, goods valued at £70, taken on the previous night from St. Mary's School, Peckham, were discovered.—Chief-warder Ward, of her Majesty's prison, Wandsworth, proved a great number of previous convictions against Smith, showing that in fourteen years he had been twelve times convicted for larceny and felony.—William Holborn, a member of the Birmingham constabulary, presented a long list of convictions against the other prisoner, commencing so far back as 1858. In 1867 Ward was sentenced to fifteen years' penal servitude for burglary with violence, and this sentence he served without remission.—The chairman sentenced the prisoners to fifteen years' penal servitude. Sir William Hardiman said the conduct of the officers in his case deserved commendation and reward. He ordered that each of them should receive £5.

**CONFIRMED THIEVES.**—Eliza Wilson, 44, and Mary Ann Casey, 50, were brought up for judgment on the charge of stealing a ring, of the value of 18s., the property of Mr. Charles Bourleot, jeweller, of Kennington-road.

The prisoners were convicted at the January session of this court for having entered the prosecutor's shop, asking to be shown the best wedding-rings that he had for sale. He produced a number of rings, which they examined, with the result that they made no purchase on leaving the shop. The assistant found that, although the case was filled, a spurious had been substituted for a genuine one. It was now proved that the prisoners had been several times convicted, and the learned chairman said that as the prisoners had entered upon a determined career of crime he doubted whether he should not send them back to penal servitude for the full term in his power. However, he ordered them to be kept in penal servitude for five years, the sentence to date from December 5th.

**A STRUGGLE WITH BURGLARS.**—George Bailes, 23, labourer, and Arthur Timms, 26, dealer, were indicted for breaking and entering the dwelling houses of Mr. George Hillyer, 26, Hanover-street, Peckham, and Mr. John Payne, 174, Cator-street, Camberwell, and stealing therefrom a quantity of jewellery and other articles.—About four o'clock on the afternoon of January 16th, Detectives Ottaway and Taylor, Y Division, were on duty in the Caledonian-road, Islington, and had their attention called to the prisoners, whose movements were of a suspicious character. The officers followed them to Peckham, where, after traversing several streets, they lost sight of them. The constables then set themselves to watch the trams arriving at the Elephant and Castle, and shortly after eight o'clock they saw the prisoners alight from a New Cross car, and after a desperate struggle they were arrested. On being searched, a "jenny" was found in the trouser pocket of Timms, also a necklace of coins and other articles of jewellery; and on Bailes five plated spoons, a case of gold studs and solitaires, and a gold watch, keys, and rings. All these articles were identified as the property of the prosecutors whose houses had been broken into in the early part of January.

The jury found both prisoners guilty, and condemned the constables for their services in detecting the prisoners. Against Timms eight previous convictions were proved, and four convictions were recorded against the other prisoner.

—Sir William Hardiman sentenced the former to seven and the latter to five years' penal servitude. He added that the court endorsed the opinion of the jury would each receive a reward of 43.

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## THROUGH THE LONG NIGHT.

By MRS. LYNN LINTON.

AUTHOR OF "PATRICIA KEMBALL," "THE ATONEMENT OF LEAK DUNDAS," "FASSTON CAREW," &amp;c., &amp;c.

## CHAPTER V.

## THE MOUSE AND THE LION.

The big estates of landed proprietors, where neither coal nor iron has been found, where no new towns have sprung up, and the semi-detached villas dear to the jerry builder are as yet unknown, do not represent their former income nor consideration. Farms are no longer fortunes, and fields do little more than pay for themselves; but families increase, debts bear interest, the younger children's portions have to be paid, and mortgages and rent-charges eat up more than half the revenue coming from landed property. Gold, too, is cheaper than it was, and the buying value of a sovereign lessens yearly. So that all conspired together against the monied position of the ancient landowner, while commerce, trade, and speculation fill the purses of new men almost to bursting.

The Earl of Kingshouse was an example of the ruthlessness of the times. There was no possible outlet to be found with him and his. They had lived the ordinary lives of ordinary gallant gentlemen, enjoying the sunshine while it lasted, and believing in its everlasting continuance, by direct providential ordering for their benefit. They had not been spendthrifts of an extravagant kind, and they had not been monstrously vicious. Neither had they come to the front as great generals nor as noted statesmen, though they had given for generations officers in the Army and Navy, nor had they ended as Government officials of high rank after beginning as attachés of very problematical value. Still, the family wealth had slowly decreased both in actual bulk and relative proportions, till, as has been said, the present earl had been forced to let the castle for what rental it would fetch, and live in the Dower House with as much economy as he could command and more modesty than he enjoyed. It was, however, his only hope; but even with this things did not mend, and the red lion couchant, which was their proud family crest, was daily more sharply pinched within that galling net of debt and difficulty drawing ever tighter and tighter round it. What was to be done? How from that proverbial stone get the desired blood? All the wood that was available had been already cut down, and many an outlying corner had been docked off the estate. There were more that might follow, Lord Eustace consenting; and there was one bit that must follow.

It went sorely against the grain, and the pride of the aristocrat resented the necessity. But it was a necessity; and when this is to the fore where, I pray you, is the counteracting law—the controlling force? The Kingshouse estate must be still further clipped; and if the foul fiend himself held the shears he must be dealt with as a gentleman and courteously entreated. The estate went up as far as the garden wall of Redhill, and that bit—which my lord could sell without his son's consent—was just what would suit the ex-miner to buy. It was grief and pain to traffic the land, which represented his dignity, for the gold of a man whom, in former days, my lord would not have taken into his service as a groom nor admitted his son into his house as a shoeblock. But those debts were pressing; money was absolutely necessary, yet as difficult to find as if buried in a pot beneath the rainbow; the Jews were sharks of a more formidable kind than Miles Stagg would be; and that bit of poor land would fetch a good price if the hirsute millionaire, on whose garden wall it abutted, should desire to have it, and so throw out another runner into the rich soil of landed proprietorship. It was like a braid of living snakes. Each strand was interwoven with the others, and the whole had to be accepted—heads and tails and stings included.

My lord was no Christian Democrat after the pattern of his daughter. On the contrary, he looked on States and Principalities as of divine ordination, and held that tamers therewith as rebels against the express decree of the Almighty—rebels with whom the policeman's truncheon was the only valid argument, and a felon's prison the righteous remedy. In this sweeping condemnation, however, he did not include that daughter—his Delight, as it has been said he used to call her. Like many other loving, and, therefore, illogical, people, love made a private line of its own, and allowed a new principle to appear when it touched himself. Had it been Nelly, the dairymaid, for instance, or Mrs. Clannicarde, or even Mrs. Stewart—though as the wife of a clergyman she was officially free of certain philanthropic fads caviare to the millionaire—who had maintained the essential superiority of the human being over the conventional claims of aristocratic gentility, he would have consigned any one of them to the eternal perdition for which he had qualified herself. But Lady Elizabeth was different. The inexhaustible fountain of energy would grant forgiveness for a mistake which, in the boundless expanse of divine Knowledge, would figure as a virtue—a little awry, and with a kink somewhere in the golden thread; but always a virtue, and to be rewarded as such.

Lord Eustace had told his father of Lady Elizabeth's damaging confession at the tennis party; and he had himself, with his own aristocratic and august eyes, seen her shake hands with the omad'hau that the church door on the Sunday following. He had seen and wondered, but he had not interfered—partly because of that bit of land which had been weighing on his mind for some time past—partly because he thought that it was her good pleasure to find any merit in that extraordinary-looking young man called Caleb Stagg—to my lord his very name was enough—if, in the plenitude of her seraphic sweetness, she thought her grace and condescension would in any way, or to the smallest degree, redeem him from the gross burden of his inheritance—well, that was just her goodness warping her intellect. The earl, her father, did not share her belief, and had no part in her choice. She is always Sly, and the sly does not breed sons. Nor is it politically desirable to aim at open social or personal transmutation. Morally and religiously, of course, it was all right; but when he was not so moral, nor so religious either in a transcendental way as she. Men never are so good as women, and she was better than most women, if he was no worse than the average man. All this gentle playacting at providence and philanthropy pleased her, his Delight who took the shine out of them all; and if no one profited him not one harm. Wherefore he merely raised his eyebrows when he saw his daughter's act of condescension before the whole congregation, and said not a word to bring a shade of shadow on that pure, sweet, holy face, which was the dearest thing in life.

Besides, again, my lord had the true English gentleman's feeling with respect to the action of women. He gave them their head up to a certain point; on the one hand, because they were half of his own Order, whose status touched his own and so were therefore entitled to respect as their birthright; on the other, for contempt as to what they might do. The two motives had their common source in pride; which is not wholly bad, when tenderness is superadded, as with my lord or his daughter, the taking takes another complexion, and what was the lofty toleration of condescension becomes the free gift of love recognising real moral rights.

All the same, the ex-miner and his family were a different flesh and blood from the flesh and blood of those born in the purple in my lord's estimate of human value; and his dear Delight's doubtful virtue had as undoubtedly queer just in it somewhere.

It was a proud day for Miles Stagg when my agent wrote to him offering him that parcel of land known as the Redhill Braes for such and such a sum, which, truth to say, was about twice its market value. One-third had,

been added because of that abutment of the garden wall, the other because it was the Earl of Kingshouse who opened negotiations at second hand with Miles Stagg, the ex-miner; the third was the solid base line of which these other two made the sides of the triangle.

Without a trace of snobishness in his rough-hewn character, Miles could not be indifferent to such topsy-turvydom of condition as was implied in this offer. It was simply human nature that he should be proud of the consciousness that, only a few years ago a mere day-labourer, earning his twenty to thirty shillings a week, should now be able to help my lord, who was like a little God Almighty among them all.

"Proud! ay, that was he surely!" as he said to Nancy, who was partly dazed and partly frightened by the event.

And yet he felt sorry—almost ashamed—that the great and powerful should be so humbled and brought so far low. He would rather have negotiated for Lady Elizabeth's hand on the more equal terms of money for rank, and as good a lad as ever stepped for a likely lady's husband and the father of her ladyship's bairns. That would have been a fair exchange and no robbery, he said; but this offer of a parcel of poor land for three times its market value was such a confession of meidit! It made him downright sorry for the grand old family, and he was no wise minded to snuff at the evident extortion nor would he haggle over the price. He would pay my lord what he asked; and much good might the brass do him—not said ironically, but in serious earnest.

For Miles had none of that sour environship which rejoices in the discomfiture of others, after having bitten its nails in full hatred of their success; none of that travestied democratic feeling which likes to see the downfall of former greatness, and would, if it could, reduce all things to one dead level of worse than mediocrity. Neither was he afflicted with that baser kind of the social trading spirit which takes advantage of need. It never occurred to him to make this business transaction a basis for further operations, and to add, as a stipulation on the back of his cheque, the social recognition of the man he was serving. He was too honest for that, and too proud in his own way. He left that kind of thing to the coarse worms who wriggle up the ladder of drawing-rooms by all the means they can command, and are not particular as to what those means may be.

He, Miles, wanted nothing with society for himself, though he was main glad that Caleb should wed his lass. He wanted truly, to see his lad wedded to a lass with a grand name, so as such wealth as theirs should do. He wanted Lady Elizabeth as his daughter-in-law; but he was not going to put down this on the back of the cheque. Things must come as they would, and Caleb must strike his own seam in his own way, knowing as how his daddy was at his back to second all his efforts.

At all events, he was not going to trouble my lord now that he was a bit in his power, and he would leave that question of the marriage settlements till the young folk were better acquainted.

Hence the bargain was concluded between the horny-handed Crosus and the empty-handed aristocrat on the strictest business footing: and my lord never knew how much he owed to the geneosity of the man he generally designated as "that brute" when he spoke of him at all. It was in part the old fable of the mouse and the lion, when the insignificant little animal gnaws the cords by which the king of beasts is bound, and sets him once more free to pace the desert sands and devour the weaker creatures. My lord paid part of his more pressing debts with the ex-miner's money; and the ex-miner wondered what on earth he should do with the Braes to him when they were of none to his lordship?

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"Ploughing!" repeated Jim, disdainingly; "as if any a plough was ever forced would go in among them stones! I think thou'st losing thy eyesight, Miles. Why t'land is fell-end, top and bottom; and unless ye can stuff pillows with thistle-seed, I don't see what ye'll make of it, or where the vally of lies, no how."

"We'll see!" said Miles, laughing amain and slapping his pockets as he was wont when pleased. "If I don't find a vally for the land, tell me my name's not Miles Stagg, and call me Jack Robinson instead!"

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But if the purchase of this parcel of land—this part of the great earl's estate, with its rich crop of ragwort and thistles—did not add much to Miles Stagg's essential position as a landed proprietor, still less advance by even a hair's breadth that darling dream of aristocratic alliance which he caressed, as Bottom might have caressed Titania—it touched Caleb's position in the society of the place, and materially improved his questionable holding. It was one thing for this rough and hirsute Sly, this ex-miner Stagg, to have bought Redhill, to have built a hideous new house on the site of the old dark tumble-down inconvenient Elizabethan rem; to have set up "glass" by the acre, and to let sturdy old Jim Fisher neglect all their potentialities when he had done so—and another thing to buy the Braes direct from my lord himself. The former owner of Redhill had been an absentee, holding a coffee plantation in Jamaica, which he could neither leave nor sell, and which did not pay its working expenses, and the house had been let to any one who would take it—now, to a shady captain, who, as 'they' said in those parts, "shot the moon" one night when the place had got too hot for him, and now to a farmer who turned the banqueting-hall into a granary. Thus the neighbourhood had felt no twinge of resentful sympathy for dispossession of an honoured holder when Miles Stagg had bought the place, nor disapprobation of the new man's "land grabbing." Nor had it felt personally or locally enriched by the miner's gold which had flowed over the seas and had done no good to any one at home. When it came to the opening of a direct conduit—when my lord lowered his crest so far as to descend to sell part of the great Kingshouse estate to the former miner, and had got three times its market value for the parcel—then the neighbourhood pricked up its ears and rubbed its dry hands together, and wondered if, perchance, any drops of this beautiful golden ointment would ever moisten this and that and the other of those curved and hungry pines?

And, thinking this, and fearing that this transaction brought these awful Staggs within the possibilities of human recognition and direct contact, it bestowed some amount of social consideration on Caleb; and doors opened wider than they would have done had not the Braes been covered with that fertile coal-dust which fortune's alchemy had turned to gold.

Chaper VI.

## STAD OR MOONLIGHT.

The Earl of Kingshouse was devoted to astronomy; the countess to embroidery. Between

these two absorptions lay a wide tract of domestic freedom by which Lady Elizabeth profited, no one interfering. Her father, whose favourite pursuit caused him to turn night into day, was asleep when he should have been awake. Her mother, who had grown indolent in her comparative poverty and seclusion, asked only to be alone, wrestling with the difficulty of shades and stitches and mourning in completion the annihilation of endeavour. Hence, Lady Elizabeth lived her own life emphatically, and carried out to the utmost of which she was capable the philanthropic doctrines which, in "Parson Lot's" time, would have been under the name of Christian Socialism. She had her own little suites of rooms in the Dower House, as she had had in the castle. Bedroom, dressing-room, and boudoir, all gave of the first landing; and her isolation was complete as her liberty. She received whom she would, and did as she would; and the only one who ever dreamed of objecting was her brother Eustace, and he found no audience. His father pooh-poohed him in favour of his Delight, and his mother followed suit in favour of her indolence. If Elizabeth really went too far, and did what she ought not—that, proved, would necessitate her own stricter surveillance and more active companionship; and for this the effort would be too great. Of the two, she preferred to be an ostrich rather than a fly, and to stick her head into the sand, seeing nothing, rather than to light on a wind-spane, looking all ways at once.

Eustace was so fidgitty!" she said plaintively to my lord; "and he had always been jealous of Elizabeth. Why could he not let her alone? She was not a child now to be in leading-strings; and really in the dull life to which their straitened circumstances doomed them, it was a blessing that she could find anything to amuse her. If she liked to have dirty little children about her, and give them tea and cakes in the park, there was plenty of room and no one suffered. And if she chose to admit this wonderful young man—this hideous young Stage—and to light on a wind-spane, looking all ways at once.

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By the grace of which reasoning, it came about that Lady Elizabeth was unmolested, and Lord Eustace went back to his regiment decidedly not the victor; and Caleb Stagg was made free of those wide and shallow stairs which led up to Lady Elizabeth's quaint and artistically furnished room.

This was one of the doors which opened for him in some sense consequent on that sale of Redhill Braes. Perhaps, if my lord had not pinched those two extra values he might have objected. As things were, he was a bit in his power, and he would leave that question of the marriage settlements till the young folk were better acquainted.

Hence the bargain was concluded between the horny-handed Crosus and the empty-handed aristocrat on the strictest business footing: and my lord never knew how much he owed to the geneosity of the man he generally designated as "that brute" when he spoke of him at all. It was in part the old fable of the mouse and the lion, when the insignificant little animal gnaws the cords by which the king of beasts is bound, and sets him once more free to pace the desert sands and devour the weaker creatures. My lord paid part of his more pressing debts with the ex-miner's money; and the ex-miner wondered what on earth he should do with the Braes to him when they were of none to his lordship?

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Warned by her mother's words and with all her conscience roused, Estelle took heart of grace for her charitable work, and the next time that Caleb Stagg suffered himself to be caught she was so sweet and kind and gentle that her trodden worm scarce knew on what leaf he was resting, nor what bird was singing there in the bushes overhead. As he sat by her side while she showed him her drawings, his pudgy face beamed with inner glory, and his round eyes shone with a light that and the other of those curved and hungry pines?

"Yes; I see," said Estelle, slowly. "So that I hope, my dear, you will be kinder to this poor desolate young man," continued Mrs. Clannicarde, bringing down the hammer of principle once more with a will on the heated iron of sympathy. "You are doing a religious duty, remember; and Lady Elizabeth sets you the good example."

"He seems even more miserable with me than with you," objected Estelle.

"That is because he sees that you shrink from him—that you despise him," said her mother.

"No; I do not despise him, mother," returned Estelle gravely; "that would be uncharitable and unchristian."

"Yes, that is just what it is," said Mrs. Clannicarde a little eagerly. "It is really uncharitable, really unchristian, Estelle, and I am very sorry to see my daughter cherish such an unholy temper. You know that I am not one of your dreadful

## OUR OMNIBUS.

## THE POLITICIAN.

If any person doubts that the Kerry farmer-Fitzmaurice — owed his death to the instrumentality of the National League, all scepticism must be removed on reading the terms in which the local branch of the league denounced the poor old man. Here is the ukase, word for word: — "Resolved, that as James Fitzmaurice, of Ahagbeg, still persists in allowing his cattle to graze on the farm from which his brother Edmund was recently evicted, and refuses to give any explanation to this League in extenuation of his conduct, we hereby call on the public to treat him as a land-grabber of the most infamous type." This resolution was passed in last June; rigid boycotting at once followed. Now, Fitzmaurice is murdered; behold, then, cause and effect linked together by an irresistible chain of evidence.

Mr. Caine should certainly apologise to the Clapham police for the grave wrong which he has done that body. During the sentimental shriek to which the Cass case gave rise, Mr. Caine added his voice to the hubbub by charging the police at Clapham with systematically blackmailing prostitutes. Coming from an M.P. of some mark, the accusation was a serious one, and Sir Charles Warren most rightly instituted searching official inquiry. But neither Mr. Caine nor any other gossipmonger came forward with a single scrap of evidence, and the case against the Police consequently broke down completely. This should be a warning to the public at large not to give credence to the defamatory falsehoods which the ill-disposed put into circulation in order to prejudice the custodians of law and order.

Although Paddy howls terribly about the iniquitously high rents of which he professes to be the victim, he shows himself an eager bidder whenever the tenant's interest in any good farm comes into the market. In the case of a holding of 203 acres on the O'Grady estate, rented at two guineas an acre, the tenant right was sold for 1,350 guineas. This sum, capitalised at 5 per cent., represents a permanent addition of about £6. 6d. to the rent per acre, and no doubt the purchaser will hereafter make it a grievance that he cannot earn a living out of the farm.

Riotous mobs have a far worse time of it abroad than in England, despite the tall talk of the "windy demagogues" who bellow about the "brutality" of the London police. In an account of a disturbance at Shenandoah, United States, I read that the police "fired their pistols into the mob, wounding six men." But this was nothing to what happened at the famous Rio Tinto mine, in Spain, the other day. A number of miners on strike behaved so outrageously that the military had to be called out, "and the result was that fifteen of the rioters were killed and many wounded."

The efforts made by the Caucus to insure Mr. Gladstone a grand reception on his landing at Folkestone were quite pathetic in their earnestness. It is said, too, that a telegram was sent to him, entreating him to defer his arrival should the ground happen to be covered with snow. The funniest part of the business was the prominent part assigned by Mr. Schadhorst to the "Kent Liberal Council," the object being to give the demonstration of welcome a spontaneous aspect. You are a true humourist, Mr. Schadhorst; even Lieutenant Cole himself does not make his puppets act more amusingly.

According to the Radical theory, a landowner is a monster utterly destitute of any bowls of compassion — a regular Shylock, who insists on exacting the full pound of flesh due to him from his unfortunate debtor. Well, Lady Northwick is not of that sort, at all events. This benevolent aristocrat has not only remitted all arrears due from her late husband's tenantry, but has knocked off half a year's rent, thus presenting them with £12,000 as a free gift. When will Lord Ripon and Lord Rosebery copy Lady Northwick's example? They are very much richer than she is, and could better afford to make a proportionate sacrifice.

It really seems quite impossible for Separatist speakers to keep from lying. Here is Mr. Hally Stewart, the Radical member for the Spalding Division, and a respectable man in his way, leading his nimble tongue to stark mendacity. In a speech he lately delivered he asserted that boys and girls are imprisoned in Ireland for selling newspapers, of which they have never read a line. Mr. Ballou characterises this statement as "absolutely false." It is pure unadulterated fiction, without the least resemblance to the truth.

"That's typical of the political situation," sentimentally observed Sir William Harcourt on reading the account of the accident to Middle-Senior at Dublin. "Poor Erin has trusted her head in the mouth of the British lion, and the brute has closed his jaws." Very good, Sir William; that is very good for you. But the lion at Dublin, please to remember, did not close his jaws until he was tired of keeping them open, and that's just the case with the British lion and Erin. He has allowed the bullying lady to plague him for years, and now he gives her a gentle hint that his patience is worn out.

## WILLIAM OF CLOUDESLEE.

Though the report of the Jockey Club's special meeting at Lord Hastings's contains a good deal that is interesting, no useful purpose would be served by my quoting it at length. Briefly, the general meeting of the Jockey Club was convened to consider what ought to be done to clear up the charges opened at the Gimcrack Club dinner. Lord Durham, who made the now well-known speech, desired that he might be called upon to make good his case, or take the consequences as defendant to Sir George Chetwynd's suit for slander and libel. Sir George wanted the matters at issue investigated by the Jockey Club. One court would do as well as the other provided that the club had power to examine witnesses on oath. After considerable discussion it was agreed that Sir George be advised to bring an action against the Earl of Durham, who had removed doubt as to cause of suit by lodging a letter directly charging his opponent with irregularity. When the case comes on for hearing the judge will be asked to refer it to arbitrators appointed by the club from among its members.

Sir George had been told by his legal advisers that this course was virtually impracticable, but Sir Henry Hawkins and the Attorney-general say that the plan can be carried out without fear of objection. Several members of the club did not like the proposal which was carried so well as that to let their stewards adjudicate, but gave in for the sake of unanimity. Accordingly, we ought shortly to hear of legal steps being taken.

As I feared, Four Oaks suffered through clashing with Kempton's postponed meeting. Lots of people who would have undertaken the long ride from London to the other side of Birmingham for two days' racing would not do so for a single afternoon. Doncaster was affected also, because many of those who would have gone on from Four Oaks to Yorkshire returned to the South.

Tuesday's sport was poor, and what may be called unfortunate also, seeing that the stewards thought necessary to condemn some of the performances.

Warrior, who went badly in the opening, a hunter's steeplechase, won by Mr. Hilding easily, was the next affair, a hundred steeplechase. There is considerable difference between steeplechasing and hunting. Still, the stewards thought the two performances so difficult to reconcile, that they refused to accept owner and rider's explanations, and reported the case to the Grand National Hunt Committee. Hilding,

favourite for the Watford Hurdle, beat four opponents other easily. Merry Maiden might not have won the Birmingham Grand Annual had not Lord Lumley declined to try. The Qualifying Hunters' Steeplechase went to Parsonage, owned by a plucky young sportsman, Mr. R. Moncrieffe, who will ride well presently. If I recollect right Mr. Moncrieffe was in the Eton eleven. The day's sport wound up with Buxford's success in the Yarborough Flat Race. The stewards reported Mr. Jonathan Riste for suspicious riding on West Wind.

On Wednesday, at Four Oaks, Mr. Moncrieffe was up on Parsonage, when he beat Bracy and Soudan for the Harrington Hunters' Steeplechase. A capital field turned out for the Four Oaks National Hurdle Race. Dan Dancer, I am sorry to say, found the weight too big. Pinbasket, who landed a good stroke for the stable, has been a disappointing customer, and it was time that she gave her friends a turn. Peake, who rode Carrolton, was called upon by the stewards to explain his riding, and reported to the G.N.H. Committee. Mr. Charley Lane, who generally wins at the meeting, scored with Levante on the Erdington Steeplechase against three opponents. Bonny Belle, who took the Selling Hurdle Race, had only two to beat; and Signal Shot met only one for the Middleton Hunters' Plate.

We had fine weather, a good company, large fields, as a rule, and capital sport at Kempton on Wednesday. H.R.H. the Prince of Wales was present to see Hobdenwin the Naval and Military Steeplechase, which he very easily did from Partenaea, his solitary opponent. Passing Shower, the second favourite, won the Middlesex Hunters' Flat Race, after a line set to with the colt by Struan-Lane.

A capital field turned out for the Stewards' Steeplechase, which fell to Brave, and saw the last of poor Modred, who broke a leg and was shot. After seeing Brave perform at Croydon, I followed him for a while, being persuaded that he ought to have very nearly won at Woodside. He ran disappointingly, however, and I gave him up. On Wednesday, he and Sir George Elliot soon had a big field settled, and the outsider readily beat the favourite, Sir George Elliot, in the run home.

The Kempton Hurdle Race saw Wine Sour, another 10 to 1 chance, get home with something to spare, from my selection, Kinfairn, and eleven others. Old Cortolvin came out much the better for rest, and got the better of Co-Heiress in a hard race for the Littleton Qualifying Steeplechase. At one time, within the distance, Co-Heiress looked like winning, but Cortolvin beat her for staying. Towards the finish of the betting there was a great run on Assassin, who very easily took the Halliford Maiden Hurdle Race.

Shaw and Shrewsbury's team on Tuesday beat an eleven of United Australia at Sydenham. The match was started on a wet but not bad pitch, which wore a great deal after the first innings a side. The Australians began with 222, to which our people answered with 225. In the second innings the wicket had gone all to pieces. Combined Australia went out for 81, and left our side to make 51 to win, a task they accomplished for five wickets.

At the cricket council meeting on Wednesday, Yorkshire's proposal to amend the law of 1 lb. w. was carried by eleven votes to three, while three counties did not vote. The proposal to run boundary hits out was not carried. I do not see how such a scheme could be made to work. W. G. Grace's proposal that all county matches shall commence at noon on the first day, and at eleven a.m. on the others, was unanimously accepted.

The new rule of 1 lb. w. will now read, if approved by the Marylebone Club: — A batsman shall be out if with any part of his person being in the straight line from wicket to wicket he stop a ball which, in the opinion of the umpire, would have hit the wicket.

In the draw for the Football Association semi-final round the crack are separated, so that in all probability they will play the final tie between them. The protest against the Derby Junction was decided in their favour.

Except that Knilton has offered to accept Sullivan's proposals to Smith, and will box him six rounds for the £200 offered if he can keep going, and fight him with the knuckles for £200 a-side fortnight after Sullivan and Mitchell meet, there is little news in fighting circles. Sullivan was on view at Kempton Park, and looked as if he had been wasting, not wisely, but too fast. Mitchell has gone into regular training.

Pat Sheedy has revenged himself for not seeing the Smith-Kirkin fight by procuring the arrest of R. K. Fox for promoting prize fighting. Nice man, Sheedy, who lived for years out of boxing exhibitions.

Charles Carr and his backer, Mr. Thompson, have quarrelled. The latter has in consequence withdrawn his challenge for Carr to scull the winner of next Monday's match.

W. J. Kendall, who styles himself America's champion swimmer for endurance, and states that he swam Niagara rapids and whirlpool — an assertion I shall not readily believe — has arrived, and offered to meet any of our men. Beckwith, senior, has replied with a proposal to match either Willie or Charles against him.

Our men are not doing too well in the six days' go-as-you-please race at Madison-square Gardens, New York. At the end of the third day we had two cripes in the first six — Sinclair, with 212 miles; and Connor, with 191. Albert led with 311 miles. Panchal, a little man, well known here, 205, was second; and two others had scored 206 miles.

Two important billiard matches have been made. Peall is to play White 19,600 up, spot-stroke barrel, and give 2,000 start, for £200 a side. Peall is also to play Mitchell 15,600 up, all in, for 2,000 a side.

## OLD IZAAK.

If the present mild weather continues, good sport ought to be the rule for the close of the fishing season 1887-88. The beneficial effect of the change was apparent on the 4th inst., when it may be said to have commenced. The roach and dace were well on the feed, while one angler was fortunate enough to capture a 4lb. pike at Teddington Weir, and another, fishing from the bank, hooked and landed a 4lb. barbel when trying for roach. It should be remembered, when roach fishing, that there is a chance, and a good one, of hooking a large barbel, and for this reason I would recommend always using a running line in preference to fishing in the Lea style, with a tight line.

I admit, of course, that it is possible to land a 4lb. barbel on a tight roach line, and have myself seen a 5lb. pike so brought to bank, but it requires the exercise of a skill and patience not possessed.

The principal objection to fishing with a running line is that it is apt to get slack between the rings of the rod, and if it is so at the moment of striking the fish nothing results beyond the loss of a bait. This difficulty can, however, be overcome by fastening a small piece of matchwood crossways on the running line, which can then be wound in on a check winch until it is stopped by the piece of wood coming in contact with the top ring of the rod, leaving such a length of line as may be thought desirable to fish with, and no obstacle to its running out.

The incident which I mention above of the pike being taken on a roach line has always struck me as being a somewhat curious one. I was fishing with a friend for roach, he using paste and I a small red worm. Sport was very bad, the roach not being on the feed, probably for the reason that the pike were, and the former were too much occupied in avoiding being made a meal of to take a meal themselves. About midday, after a

prolonged study of the surrounding landscape such as anglers are apt to make when their float will not disappear, I looked for mine, and found, to my astonishment, that it had gone. I struck what I at first thought to be a good roach, and turned out to my disgust to be a small 2lb. jack. Scarely had I returned him to the water with my blessing, than a call from my friend told me that he was in difficulties. I hastened to him, and found him in a state of intense excitement, playing a pike on his tight roach line. Luckily, that fish had evidently been disappointed in love, or had got a mother-in-law, and realised that life was no longer worth living, for not one bold dash for freedom did it make. It was simply a game of give and take between angler and fish for about ten minutes, the pike alternately diving, and being coaxed to the top of the water again, and at last he dived into the landing net, which I had succeeded in placing beneath him, and, as far as this life was concerned, his troubles came to an end.

Some few weeks back, I think my colleague, Buckland, Junior, in his invaluable interesting and instructive notes, predicted the extinction of otters, but this does not seem likely to be carried out as regards the Thames. Along the banks of that river they are unfortunately, as far as angling is concerned, rapidly increasing in numbers, and a gentleman recently walking in the neighbourhood of Shepperton saw two large ones, evidently the bitch and the dog, with three youngsters, playing about on the edge of the stream, to which they betook themselves when they perceived the intruder. Reports are general from the fishing stations of their having been seen.

It is said that everything comes to the man who waits, and this evidently applies to angling as to other affairs of life, for an angler, a member of the Richmond Pictorial Society, whom I have long known as most energetic and persevering in his following of the gentle art, with but small results, succeeded on the 1st of this month in taking at Twickenham a splendid roach weighing 1lb. 10oz. It was only captured after an exciting struggle, during which at one time the line broke, but by a wonderful chance the end caught round a ring of the rod as it was being pulled rapidly through, and the fish was practically landed on a tight line. This is certainly one of the finest roach ever taken out of the Thames tideway, and I should be much obliged to Mr. Hase, who seems to study and record notable captures, if he would inform me whether he knows of any to beat it.

Many of my readers will remember that last summer I mentioned the fact that a subscription list was opened for the benefit of the widow of the river-keeper, Reed, who was brutally murdered on the banks of the Exe when discharging his duties, and will be glad to hear that £274 has been collected for the purpose. Never did murderers more richly deserve hanging than they who cut this poor man's throat from ear to ear; but they have, I am sorry to say, so far escaped the hangman.

Some facts are too often forgotten when angling, and much bad sport is the result: — First, that fish have a very long and keen sight; secondly, they hear well, particularly those sounds the reason of which is likely to cause a vibration of the water; and, thirdly, from the construction of the organs of smell it would appear that that sense is equally acute. Do not when fishing go nearer to the water than is necessary, and dress in dark clothes; do not walk about too much on the bank or in the punt, or talk; and do not mix up, or put on bait, with fingers smelling of tobacco.

Mr. Hase writes me: — "In giving the details of probably the largest take of barbel the Thames has yet yielded, an error originating with the author of my extract from your notes in the 'People' this week. Beach, fisherman of Hampton, is credited with having taken over 'ten barbel, many of which weighed 5lb. and 6lb., and one 10lb.' It should have been written, 'over one hundred barbel,' &c."

## BUCKLAND, JUNIOR.

Last week I expressed the opinion that "S. M." was rather lucky than unlucky in possessing a canary which had abandoned singing for conversation. The bird, it will be remembered, was represented as having learned to talk from a parrot, much to its owner's disgust. Another correspondent, "W. B.", is so much of my opinion that he has written offering to swap "a splendid Hartz Mountain canary and a Lancaster canary, both day and gaslight songsters, and fit for any singing contest in England," for the talking phenomenon. If "S. M." feels inclined for this deal, I will, on receiving his address, put him in communication with "W. B." Both gentlemen must bear in mind, however, that my responsibility begins and ends with bringing them together. "W. B." understands, of course, that the canary talks, and not merely imitates ordinary sounds made by the parrot.

Another correspondent has a grey parrot which lately laid three eggs. This is not at all unusual for unmated hens to do. Somehow, however, nobody breeds these parrots. I should say that in a good large aviary, kept at a uniform temperature and furnished with hollowed logs, this might be done.

Mr. Young has a dog troubled with worms. He has given it meat, but the animal is no better. Aches and generally cures a dog of this disease very speedily, in fact, I have never before heard of a case in which it failed, if properly administered. Perhaps, however, the dog was not starved for twenty-four hours previous to taking the medicine. This should always be done in dealing with worms.

The bird which "Clarence" has evidently an Indian mynah. These birds are extremely clever talkers and blathers, and belong to the same family as the starlings. As to the quaintness of voice this one has had for the last two days, it is merely suffering from some passing indisposition, and will, probably, soon be well again.

Those who have animals or birds infested with parasites will do them no harm by testing the antidote recommended by Mr. F. Crump. This is to dust the places affected with a powder composed in equal parts of borax and sulphur, both harmless ingredients, either internally or externally. My correspondent states that he has found it an infallible cure in the case of cats so afflicted. Should any of my readers test the powder, they will greatly oblige me by reporting the result.

I see by the accounts of recent fur sales that many descriptions have greatly deteriorated in value, more particularly beaver, white fox, lynx, and marten. This is somewhat singular: furs are worn far more generally than used to be the case, and the tendency of the retail prices is to go higher and higher. Perhaps, Mr. Robottom can explain the anomaly presented by these antagonistic facts. Is the middleman taking too large a profit?

A method of bird catching, which is new to me, at all events, came to light the other day, in a Birmingham Police Court. Three captive birds were suspended in the air by a string attached to an apparatus, for the purpose of decoys. What is the exact *modus operandi*? In any case, the method is abominably cruel, and I am rejoiced that the Birmingham magistrates showed their sense of its inhumanity by fining the rascally operators pretty heavily.

Mr. Stancombe has very kindly sent me the skull of a sealion (*otaria jubata*) from the Falkland Islands. These animals sometimes grow to 20 inches; length of upper canine tooth, 2 inches. Length of lower canine tooth, 1½ inches. I am

certainly grateful to Mr. Stancombe for sending

me this skull, for, besides its value to me, it shows

that he takes some interest in my weekly notes.

This is the second time I have received a skull

from a reader; some little time ago, Mr.

Taylor sent me a very fine one belonging to a

turtle.

A few words about the place where this curiosity

came from may not be amiss. The Falkland

Islands are a group in the South Atlantic, some

820 miles from the South American coast, and

rather farther south of the equator than London

lies to the north. The climate is represented as

exceptionally equable and healthy, the summers

being cooler than ours and the winters warmer.

Only one indigenous animal, a large and very

fierce fox, exists on the islands, but cattle, pigs,

and horses have been imported from the mainland.

The population is still only about 1,000,

## CLIPPINGS FROM THE COMICS.

(From Punch.)

**Young Love's Dream.**—Bobbie (sentimentally, to his cousin, whom he adores): Maude, won't you give me some souvenir of yourself to take back to school with me?—Maude: Why, Bobbie, dear, of course I will.—Bobbie (with much pathos): And you'll let it be something to eat, dear, won't you?

**A POPULAR CRY.**—Palaces for the People! A South London Palace, a North London Palace, an East London Palace, a West London Palace—so many palaces for the people of London. Why not also so many halls and sceptres, so many crowns, and plenty of them for his Majesty the London people? But then, for the multitudes of the people unemployed that want bread, what will palaces at all charters of the compass prove but piles of stones that will not feed them?

**"Nursing Owl."**—Bridegroom (on their way to Paris): You're sure you're quite warm and comfortable, love?—Bride: Oh, yes, dear—quite.—Bridegroom: I don't like to see you sitting with your back to the engine, darling. You don't feel any draught?—Bride: Oh, not the slightest!—Bridegroom (who does): Then, sweetest, would you mind changing places—!!

(From Fnn.)

"Have you ever refused the offer of a drink, Derry?" asked Crossus de Jones. "Never!" returned Derry. "No, I've never declined to take a snifter with a gentleman in my life; for onah begin a stupid had habit ita' astonishing how soon it may grow on one. You don't catch me risking it. Far too dangerous, old man!

**The Damon Boy AGAIN.**—Grandma: Now, don't cry any more, Theodore. Here's a beautiful rattle for you. Take it, and go quietly to bed, there's a dear little pet; and don't make another sound, or you'll wake your ma and the new baby.—The Damon Boy: Ga'an, I don't want your rattle, granny. I'm too big for rattles. You bring me that ugly new baby; I want to play a clown in the pantomime wiz it. Bring it quick, too, or I'll beffler' orful!—G.: You naughty wicked boy, I'll fetch your papa to you!—The D. B.: Yuh! you do; and I'll tell him what a lot of glasses o' vine you've had to-day. I was watchin' yer' granny, every time you went to the dining-room cabinet.

What's the difference between a schoolmistress and a person who reaches the station after the excursion has gone?—One trains the misses, the other misses the train.

(From Judy.)

**ONLY FANCY!**—He had been away in the wilds of Africa for many years, exploring, hunting, and what not. When he returned to lionise in London drawing-rooms, a sweet and lovely girl asked him what he missed most while wandering under a tropical sun, far from the civilisation which is our boast. She fully expected that he would reply, "The society of your charming sex," but he didn't. What do you think the creature really did say? Why, "Oysters!"

**TENN THE "RALLY" BEGAN.**—"Papa," asked the awful infant, the morning after the pantomime, "why don't you carry a red-hot poker?" "Why, on earth, should I, my son?" asked the fond parent in return; and the A. I. responded, "Cause I heard ma say you were a perfect clown!"

No Doubt!—A large shark was recently captured close to the harbour of Flume, the stomach of which contained a pair of human feet with boots on them, which certainly proves that these monsters are partial to soles.

A countryman says he does not like London. In the City he asked for the Cheapside, and there they charged him twice as much for ale he bought as he would have paid at home.

(From Funny Folks.)

A Morning Call—Milk Ooooooooh! England's Greatest Peer—Shaks-pere. Fashionable Marriage—Matter-o'-money. Hard to Keep Face With—A running account.

**Good Reruns.**—The latest idea—which hails, by-the-by, from Germany—is the saving of cigar ends, and selling the cuttings collected for the benefit of a given charity; many a quid is thus saved that otherwise would be lost. It is palpably a case of the ends justifying the means.

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(From Moonshine.)

**A QUESTION OF DURABILITY** (lately overheard in a waiting-room on the S.S.W.R.).—Hale and hearty Old Gent: Now, I venture to say that not one of you young gentlemen can say what I can. I have worn a flannel shirt next the skin for fifty years!—Facetous Youth (warmly): No, that I can't. I always wear linen ones; but even those I change oftener than that!—Old gent subsides, and does not pursue the subject.

Two Gladstones, of the dynamite section, were sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment on Friday. More coercion!

**PROBABLE ITEMS IN THE LEGISLATIVE PROGRAMME OF THE APPROACHING SESSION.**—A bill to provide for the continuance amongst us through the ages of that system of one-sided Free Trade, otherwise called "The Curse of Cobden," which is the laughing-stock of all foreigners, but the glory and delight of the political lunatics of both parties, who ought to be incarcerated at Hanwell or confined at Colney Hatch.—A bill for providing revolvers, with moral cartridges to fit them, for the use of the boys in all standards of our board schools. Powers to be given to the local authorities to levy an additional rate of 3d. in the £, to meet the cost of this enhanced educational outlay.—A bill for disestablishing and disendowing the British Army and Navy, and for transferring the sums now expended upon them, in equal shares, to the pockets of the permanent officials of the Holy Office of ye Red-Tape-Worm.—A bill for the rehabilitation of "Mister O'Brien's" breeches, and to recoup Charles Stuart Parnell, Esq., his personal expenses during his late proloned retirement in the sequestered glades of Eltham.—A bill for the abolition of Christianity in this country, by dribs and drabs, commencing with those parts of the United Kingdom called Scotland and Wales.—A bill for the suppression of the House of Lord, because it is a standing reproach in the matter of work to the Jabber-and-Jaw Assemblage of mis-representatives of the People.—A bill for the re-introduction of thumb-screws, to be used by the officers of inland Revenue in extracting income tax, &c., from the pockets of the well-nigh penniless British public.

(From Ally Sloper.)

"Er—er—I can't make out—er—er—how you manage to write—er—er—all that silly stuff every week. How do you—er—er—make up the fun, old flier?" inquired a masher. "Make it! Make it out of nothing! I could make fun out of you if it wasn't for the sake of friendship," replied the comic writer.

"I understand that you made the tramway people pay for the accident that occurred to your wife?" interrogated Smith. "Oh, yes," returned Jones; "they had to shell out. I bought this ring with part of the money." "I suppose you shared it, then?" "Why, yes," said Jones. "The missis had the damage, and I had the damages. That was fair, wasn't it?"

"Ah, old man, how are you? So glad to see you. Have you read my novel?" inquired a one-book fiend. "Oh, yes, and I consider it perfect," replied his acquaintance. "Oh, well, it has been very much praised, but I don't know that anything in this world is really perfect." "Oh, yes, rubbish is," was the answer.

**Kay's Compound for Coughs and Colds.**—(Linseed, Aniseed, Senna, Saffl. &c., with Chlorophyll), 1s. 1d.; Linseed, Catharticum Pills, a pleasant aperient, 9d.; 1s. 1d.; 2s.; Kay's Tis. Pills, a specific in neuralgia, faciocele, &c., 1s.; Kay's best Cement for broken articles, 1d.; Kay's Chloro-Linseed Oil, a powerful antiseptic, 1s.; Medicated Linseed Extract, told by all Chemists.—(Advt.)

25s.—Tobaccovests.—Illustrated Guide, regd. (156 pages); "How to Open Respectably from 25s." post free.—H. Myers & Co., 167 to 111, Euston-road, London, N.W.—Oldest and most original Tobaccovests' Complete Outfit.—(Advt.)

## SOCIETY GOSSIP.

(From St. Stephen's Review.)

The minor peers who come of age this year are Lord Southampton (May 11th), Earl of Dudley (May 25th), and Lord Borthwick (September 3rd). The Borthwick peerage is a Scottish one, and the holder has no seat in the House of Lords; but Lord Southampton and the Earl of Dudley will be able to take their seats during this session of Parliament.

I hear that between eight hundred and one thousand members have during the last twelve days been elected to the International Club, and these are mostly Englishmen. What will happen when the elections from America and the colonies begin it is impossible to imagine.

I think there has seldom been anything more stupid than Mr. Partridge's dictum of the other day in regard to Lord Howard de Walden. This latter-day Shallot held his opinion on the maxim that a man has no right to take the law into his own hands, and therefore, in effect, said that Lady Howard de Walden's death would be preferable to an infringement of legal routine. Fortunately, Lady Howard de Walden's brother-in-law thought otherwise, and gave her drunken brute of a husband a sound thrashing for daring to attempt to enter her room, contrary to the doctor's express orders. There was no doubt about this matter, the doctors—three of them—stated that if she were not kept quiet, and if, above all things, her husband with all his ruffianly intemperance came near her, she would die. To allow the man to come near her, under the circumstances, would have been tantamount to permitting and consenting to a murder; and my own firm conviction is that any one would have been justified in shooting Lord Howard de Walden under the circumstances, let alone giving him a trifling experience of pugilism and a bleeding nose.

(From L.C.)

Mr. Evelyn's sudden abandonment of his intention to hold his seat for Deptford until Mr. Blunt's release from prison has been attributed to several motives; but that which I understand to be the true explanation has nowhere been suggested.

It appears that another "political prisoner," Mr. Cunningham-Graham, is an enthusiastic supporter of Mr. Champion's candidature, and had he not been prevented by his temporary retirement from public life would have spoken and worked in Deptford on behalf of his Socialist friend. Now, Mr. Graham will be released very shortly, and Mr. Blunt's friends, foreseeing that the popular sympathy upon which they rely is likely to be split between their candidate and another ex-captive in a hostile camp, have prudently resolved to take advantage of the start they have secured, and to get the business over as quickly as possible. The election is likely to be decided before the close of the present month, and the result will be awaited on all hands with more than ordinary interest.

I hope I may be wrong, but the animals used by the London General Omnibus Company seem to me to be deteriorating in condition. Certainly, the poor brute I saw helping to drag an eastward-bound omnibus along the Strand the other day was a pitiful object, with its staring ribs and over-worked look. The extra weight of the new vehicles, their garden seats and ample staircases, may be to blame for this, and it should be a question for the directors of a wealthy company whether they cannot get hold of more powerful cattle or contrive an omnibus which shall be as convenient as the present one with two-thirds of its weight.

A famous-table-talker once began a conversation with a lady by the ingenious remark, "The last time I was tossed by a mad bull—" "Pray, sir," replied the fair one addressed, "are you in the habit of being tossed by mad bulls?" Now the conversation ended depositum sayeth not, but it would be interesting to know what became of the colloquy, considering a decision lately given by the county court judge at Derby to the effect that the owner of a bull injuring any one of her Majesty's lieges is not responsible, provided he is not personally aware of the viciousness of the brute he owns—that is to say, any bull may gore any man once at his own expense, but on the second occasion his proprietor must pay the costs. Thus, a vicious or mad bull which constantly exchanged masters might kill as many persons as he had masters—free, gratis, for nothing! This may be good law, but I am not at all sure that it is good sense.

(From the World.)

The Court moves back to Windsor next week, and the Queen will not revisit Osborne till the beginning of July. Her Majesty comes to Buckingham Palace on Thursday, the 23rd, for two nights; and also on Thursday, March 8th, for two nights.

**FROM FUNNY FOLKS.**

A Morning Call—Milk Ooooooooh! England's Greatest Peer—Shaks-pere. Fashionable Marriage—Matter-o'-money.

Hard to Keep Face With—A running account.

**GOOD RERUNS.**—The latest idea—which hails, by-the-by, from Germany—is the saving of cigar ends, and selling the cuttings collected for the benefit of a given charity; many a quid is thus saved that otherwise would be lost. It is palpably a case of the ends justifying the means.

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## THE PEACE OF EUROPE.

## Prince Bismarck's Speech.

Prince Bismarck on Monday delivered his expected address to the Reichstag on the position of European affairs. The prospects in the direction of France, he said, had become more peaceful, and he apprehended no attack from Russia. He believed the Russian Cabinet intended to make Russia's voice heard at the next European crisis, and therefore wished to push his military forces as far westward as possible. He denied that the publication of the treaty of alliance was a threat or an ultimatum, and said that treaty, as well as that with Italy, was designed for the maintenance of peace. Austria was the natural ally of Germany in

## THE THEATRES.

## OPERA COMIQUE.

The new play, entitled "Ariane," after the name of its heroine, produced on Wednesday night by Mrs. Burne-Deere, at her theatre, in the presence of the Prince of Wales and an exceptionally distinguished general audience, is a dramatic version of Mr. Campbell Frazer's "society" novel, "The Bond of Wedlock," which has been adapted for the stage by the authoress, assisted in the construction by Mr. Richard Lee, to whose invention, moreover, the piece is indebted for the general conception and leading incident of its last act. Despite the inordinate length of the two opening scenes, which demand, and will, no doubt, receive, unsparring compression, "Ariane," by the strange novelty of incidents and characters as exciting as they are undoubtedly morbid, interested the audience; and, as its story developed, enthralled their attention throughout the third and last acts. Whether people of the upper ranks of modern society are so wicked, taken all round, as the group, thus transferred from the novel to the stage, is a question for the moralist rather than the journalist to decide; but, for the sake of human nature, it may be hoped they are not. Ariane, a woman of society, is the only character in the play, except her little girl and faithful dog, worthy of the slightest sympathy. This ill-starred lady has been virtually sold by her vicious old French father, a certain chevalier d'industrie, long domiciled in England, named Valence, to Harvey Lomax, a brute of a husband, who, overwhelmed with domestic debts, the thought of which he tries to drown in drink, ignobly strives to extricate himself from his financial difficulties by inciting his wife to borrow money from a fervent wealthy admirer of hers, named Sir Leopold D'Acosta. Ariane, indignantly refusing to use her influence with the millionaire baronet for so base a purpose, Lomax, half-maddened by drink, strikes her in his rage. Disgusted at the brute for his cowardly blow, the chevalier and the baronet plot together to relieve Ariane from her ignominious thrall by means of a divorce. Against the weak sot, who, animal though he be, is more fool than knave, they have already evidence of cruelty, and it is consequently only requisite that they should fix upon him the charge of infidelity. To effect this unworthy result they insidiously plant upon Harvey a certain ex-baller dancer, named Babette Steinbock, the free and easy wife of an impudent German painter. Lomax, as unconscious as his wife of the trap thus set for him, is only too easily lured away by the mercenary Circé to a remote country inn, where, as arranged by the schemers, Ariane comes upon the guilty pair, but not till Lomax has discovered the treachery of Babette, yet without suspecting that of the men who instigated it. Filled with remorse, he penitently pleads to his outraged wife to take him back. At the moment, however, that Ariane, for the sake of her child, is relenting towards its repentant father, D'Acosta comes upon the scene, at sight of whom Harvey, with a sudden revelation of feeling inspired by jealousy, charges his wife with being, not only a party to the intrigue, which he rightly infers have been concocted against him, but the mistress of the baronet being to the quick at this insult, Ariane indignantly tells her husband that his suspicion against her honour severs them forever, and that there is now but one course left to her—divorce. This she does, so stimulating by its genuinely dramatic effect, brought the third act to a triumphant close. At the next and final rise of the curtain it is at once seen, no, only that the divorce has been obtained, but the Ariane has just become the bride of D'Acosta. Scarcely, however, has she appeared in her wed-dress, when her cup of happiness, newly filled, is dashed from her lips by the sudden appearance of the divorced Harvey. As the two husbands face to face, with the wife between them, Harvey discloses to Ariane the ghastly truth, uttered by him from Babette, of the means and persons through whose calculating treachery the sinner was gained. Challenged by the appalled husband-stricken bride to deny the treachery, D'Acosta is unable to do so, for she has the false bridegroom admitted his man the man wronged by his perfidy, and to avenge it by drawing a pistol upon him; but as he fires it Ariane, rushing forward, receives the fatal shot, and falls dying in arms of the man to save whose life she thus saves her own. Horrified at the result of his machination, Harvey rushes out of the room, where another pistol shot is heard which tells of his suicide. Upon this dire catastrophe the curtain falls. The excitement aroused by this grim story, which was maintained as it was wrought out to the end, was no doubt due in no slight degree to the excellent acting of the characters all round. In the portrayal of Ariane, Mrs. Bernard-Beere brought the full force of that emotional power in the intense expression of which she is without a rival on the English stage. Both in make-up and acting M. Marius was seen at his best in the part of the French father, whose revolting wickedness was glossed by cynical humour. Mr. Henry Neville played the softish, reckless Harvey Lomax with such manliness as almost begot sympathy at times for this victim of men even worse than himself. In the same way, Mr. Leonard Boyne, by his polished manner and quiet earnestness, relieved the turpitude of Sir Leopold D'Acosta of its most repulsive features. Miss Laura Linen enacted Babette with keen intelligence and liveliness, but without the evil fascination of a siren. Secondary and minor parts were impersonated with such efficiency as gave completeness to the excellent cast by Miss Fanny Coleman, Mr. Denison, Mr. Deane, and other performers. Mrs. Bernard-Beere, with the other principal delineators, were recalled for congratulation at the end of the play, when cries loud and long were given for the authors, who, however, did not appear.

## THEATRICAL INTELLIGENCE.

At a matinee to take place towards the end of the month, at the Olympic, as a complimentary benefit to Mr. Brown, long associated with the acting management of London theatres, a costume recital of Rossetti's dramatic poem, entitled "A Last Confession," will be given by Mr. Willard. This interesting novelty should bring into play the more subtle and poetic histrioic powers of the actor, who, above all others, gives highest promise of becoming the future leader of the British stage, whenever Mr. Irving abdicates that eminence. The trying weather which has prevailed during the last month has told severely upon our actors. In addition to Mr. Toole and Miss Florence St. John—both of whom are now happily recovering their health—Mr. Thomas Thorne has been compelled, by loss of voice, to withdraw for a time from the pursuit of his art; Miss Phyllis Broughton has also been driven temporarily from the stage by a sharp attack of congestion of the lungs; and Mr. Sydney Brough is quite prostrated by acute rheumatism. The present agreeable change in the temperature should, however, speedily restore these favourites to the stage and the public.—Mr. Clyndes, since Tuesday, has been playing the part of Bob Brierly, in "The Ticket-of-Leave Man," at the Olympic, in place of Mr. Henry Neville, who has transferred his valuable services to the Opera Comique, where he sustains a leading character in the new play of "Ariane." It is evidently becoming quite a fashion for authoresses to become actresses in their own plays. In emulation of the example set by Miss Harriett Jay, Miss Henrietta Lindley is about to enact the heroine in a new modern society drama, of her own composition, to be produced at a morning performance of the piece to be given at the Prince of Wales's Theatre early in March.—The curtain representation of "The Arabian Nights" will arrive at the Comedy on Monday, when Mr. Jerome's one-act play, first called "Sisters," but now renamed "Sunset," will be brought out as a first piece.—In the course of the season, Madame Sara Bernhardt is to

appear at the Lyceum in "La Tosca."—At the end of the current month M. Coquelin returns to enact a round of favourite characters before starting upon his American tour.—A dramatic studio, or school for histrioic aspirants, has just been opened by Mr. Henry Neville in Fitzroy-square.—A new one-act musical piece, entitled "Sara," written by Mr. B. C. Stephenson, to music composed by Messrs. Leslie and Caryll, is in preparation as a curtain raiser for the Prince of Wales's.—"The Red Hussar" is the title of a new comic opera, by Messrs. Stephens and Solomon, to be shortly produced at a West-end theatre.—"Dorothy" reached its 500th representation on Thursday, an event signified by the recitation of a new apropos epilogue written by Mr. Cunningham Bridgeman.—"Love and Politics," a new comedy by Mr. H. J. Johnson, will precede "Ariane" at the Opera Comique after the opening night of Mrs. Campbell Frazer and Mr. Richard Lee's new play.—Fresh from his artistic honours gained at Berlin and St. Petersburg, Mr. Charles Wyndham will shortly reappear for a limited number of nights at the Criterion in "David Garrick."—Madame Patti has been received with extraordinary enthusiasm at her native city, Madrid, where for six performances the diva of song is remunerated to the tune of £2,000.—So bitter is the prejudice against Jews in Russia, that, under an old Muscovite law lately revived, all actors of the Hebrew faith have been summarily expelled from theatres in the Czar's dominions.—The next production at the Olympic will be the drama of "Christina," lately performed at a Prince of Wales's matinée.

A new theatre in Kansas City not being roofed in at the time Messrs. Booth and Lawrence Barrett were lately announced to play in it, these gentlemen appeared in Shakespeare's "Julius Caesar" in Roman togas more or less enveloped in modern coat coats; and in the performance of "Othello" Desdemona actually took to the bed in which she was smothered by the Moor, wrapped in an aster. The proverbial one step from the sublime to the ridiculous was here taken with a vengeance.—The new play of "Don Quixote," which Mr. W. G. Wills has written for Mr. Irving, was lately finished and sent across the Atlantic to the master of the Lyceum, who, in reply, has expressed his entire satisfaction with the work. Whenever the piece is produced Miss Ellen Terry will enact the countess, but who is to be the Sancho Panza? So much with reference to artistic effect as well as popular success needs must depend upon that.

As the latest rumour runs, Mr. W. S. Gilbert is about to build a theatre for the special presentation of his own comedies, in which, it is said furthermore, a new actress of rare beauty and talent is to make her débüt.

## THE FIRE AT BOLTON THEATRE.

At the Manchester Assizes this week, Robert Preston, a scene-shifter, was sentenced to twelve years' penal servitude for arson in connection with the destruction of the Bolton Theatre Royal. On the morning of the 4th of January a fire was discovered at the theatre, and in about a couple of hours the building was completely destroyed and 150 people were thrown out of employment. It was discovered that the place had been broken into, and the fire-extinguishing apparatus so tampered with as to render it useless. The prisoner had been employed at the theatre, but about twelve months ago had been discharged. He had several times been heard to threaten revenge, and on the day before the fire, hearing that a serious accident had taken place on a switchback railway belonging to Mr. Elliston, the proprietor of the theatre, he said it was a bad job, but something worse would happen before long. It was proved that the prisoner had been in Bolton for two days before the fire, and that he was on the scene whilst the fire was in progress. The learned judge, in passing sentence, remarked on the wanton character of the crime.

## DARING JEWEL ROBBERY AT WIMBLEDON.

A robbery, presenting in its main features many points of resemblance to the one recently perpetrated at Taplow Court, took place on Tuesday evening at the residence of Lady Ramsay, in Church-street, Wimbledon. The members of the household were at dinner at the time, and it was not until some time afterwards that the discovery of the robbery was made. The thieves had then flown, and taken with them jewels to the reported value of £1,500. Their preparations for the theft had been made with all the calculation and craft characteristic of the expert housebreaker. Over the greater portion of the ground immediately surrounding the house wires had been ingeniously arranged with a view to baffle pursuit, and several doors were fastened with wire in a similar object. Information has been given to the Scotland Yard authorities, but no trace of the thieves has been obtained.

## A MAD DOG SCARE IN THE CITY.

About one o'clock on Wednesday afternoon a Scotch Skye terrier, foaming from the mouth and running all the signs of rabies, was noticed running at a furious pace from St. Martin's-le-Grand, followed by a large number of people. Making its way down Aldersgate-street and through Little Britain, on the way biting at every one within its range, the animal eventually turned into Turnmill-street, a thoroughfare running parallel with the Metropolitan Railway, being still pursued by a number of printers and factory boys. The infuriated animal next entered the large courtyard of Condy's fluid factory, and made its way by the offices and packing department to the upstairs rooms, where a large number of females were employed, the result being that the animal flew at a number of them, and two were badly bitten, one in the arm and the other in the calf of the left leg. The animal was instantly closed with by the employés, and was killed with a packing hammer.

## AN EXTRAORDINARY COURTSHIP.

At the Chester City Police Court on Wednesday, a respectably-dressed man, named Edwin Jones, tailor, residing at 18, Gros-street, Chester, was brought up in custody charged with breaking and entering the dwelling-house of Eliza Marshall, 9 Pitt-street, early on Tuesday morning.—Mrs. Marshall deposed that prisoner visited her house about one o'clock on Tuesday morning, when she and her daughters were in bed. He got into the house through the parlour window, knocking to the ground some flower-pots. He proceeded upstairs and put the lamp, which was burning, out. She heard her daughter shouting "There's a man in the house." When she struck a match to re-light the lamp prisoner blew it out. She knew the prisoner only by sight.—Cross-examined: Prisoner used to work at Mr. Spencer's, where her daughter worked. He did not bring work to the house last summer, and her daughter did not, to her knowledge, work for Mr. Richardson.—A son of the prosecutrix stated that the prisoner said to him in the room, in answer to a question why he was there, "I have come to see you."—Prisoner, in reply to the bench said, "The only thing is this; I have kept company with the daughter."—Police-constable Club said prisoner was given into his custody, and when asked what he was doing in the house, replied, "The daughter had a bit of money, and I wanted her." The window had been fastened, and he noticed the flower-pots were on the floor.

Prisoner: There is a little jealousy existing because I kept company with the daughter.—The Mayor: To keep company at one o'clock in the morning and go through a window is rather an irregular method. (Loud laughter.)—The Prosecutrix: My daughter is very ill, as he frightened her very much.—Prisoner was remanded.

Eight young men were charged before a Crimes Act Court at Kinsale last week with participating in an unlawful assembly on the occasion of the release of Mr. William O'Brien, when some stones were thrown. It was proved that one of the defendants publicly disapproved of the stone throwing. Five of the defendants were discharged, but the others were ordered to find bail for their good behaviour.

A WILL SUIT.  
£70,000 in Dispute.

In the Probate Division on Thursday, Mr. Justice Butt and a special jury concluded the hearing of the case of Nicol v. Campbell and others. It had reference to the testamentary dispositions of the late Mrs. Winifred Nicol, who died on the 27th July last, possessed in her own right of £70,000. The plaintiff, her husband, is disputing the validity of the last will on the ground that his wife was of unsound mind. By its provisions he was principally benefited, but he objected to the manner she had disposed of the residue after his death, viz., that it go to thirteen specified charities. Sir C. Russell, Q.C., Mr. Inderwick, Q.C., and Mr. Middleton appeared for the plaintiff; and Sir H. James, Q.C., Mr. Bayford, Q.C., and Mr. Scarle for the defendants.—Mr. C. T. Campbell, the solicitor who had acted for the deceased, was further cross-examined with regard to the correspondence, which was very voluminous, in the case. In it reference was made to the judicial separation proceedings which Mr. Nicol had taken against his wife on the ground of her cruelty, of the subsequent compromise of the separation, and of the circumstances under which it was alleged she was labouring. The witness said that considering all the circumstances of the case, he thought he was fully justified in taking Mrs. Nicol's instructions for her last will. In one of the letters the plaintiff wrote to his wife he stated that the charges she trumped up against him were "scandalous and false," and he subscribed himself, "Your attached, loyal, and dutiful husband." She had no children, but telegraphed in the name of the dog as follows:—"Ma says, will you come home and spend Christmas with me." (Laughter.) This was from "Florrie." In a letter she wrote, "The world is full of disappointments, and we cannot get all we wish." Ultimately Mr. Nicol went back to his wife.—To Mr. Justice Butt: He did not form any opinion as to the delusions one way or another.—Cross-examination continued: An inquiry was held as to the state of her mind before the lunacy commissioners. She cross-examined clearly Sir James Paget, Dr. Brodie, and other doctors.—Sir C. Russell: Do you recollect that while in Dr. Tuke's house before the inquiry she had a delusion that she would have to be confined in an underground cellar with some women?—The Witness: She had some delusions, but I do not recollect them. Did not recollect whether she had a delusion that her food was poisoned.—In answer to further questions, the witness said before the commissioners she conducted herself in a cool and self-restrained manner.—Sir Charles Russell: After the inquiry was closed, did she not lose all control, so that it took four women to hold her?—The Witness: I did not see that. I left before the inquiry terminated.—Cross-examination continued: Mr. Nicol had charges brought against him, and he wrote that they were "only diseases of an excited brain." Was aware that one of the charges of cruelty was that at her solicitor's office she failed her husband to the ground with her fist. Had heard that she went to Dr. Maudslay to ask him to get her a certificate of her sanity, and that he did not comply with her request.—Mr. Justice Butt hoped that they were not going to spend days in trying this case, when it was admitted that deceased suffered from delusions.—Cross-examination continued: She had alleged that her husband had illegitimate children, but he was not employed to make inquiries on this subject. The charges for the judicial proceedings amounted to £1,040, out of which £600 went for counsel's fees. (Laughter.)—Mr. Justice Butt pointed out that this was out of proportion, as counsel usually got one-third of the costs.—A legal discussion then arose in regard to the case, and ultimately Sir Henry James said that he would not further contest the matter.—The jury was then addressed by the learned judge, and a verdict was taken by consent in favour of the will of 1859 and the codicil of 1867, and against the will of 1878.—Judgment of the court was accordingly given in terms of these findings, with costs out of the estate.

## THE ALLEGED ASSAULT ON A NOBLEMAN.

At the Westminster Police Court on Thursday, Major Kildare Burrows, 11th Hussars, surrendered to his recognisances, before Mr. Partridge, to further answer the charge of assaulting Lord Howard de Walden on the 4th inst., at his residence, 100, Eaton-place, as reported in the People on Sunday. Mr. Due din Dutton appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Besley for the defence.—The defendant was seated by the side of his counsel, who complained that in the comments which had appeared on the case in some newspapers Major Burrows was said to have been "placed in the dock." Such an assertion was as erroneous as it was offensive. Some evidence was given on the previous occasion, although Lord Howard de Walden was unable to attend the court in consequence of his injuries. It transpired that Lady Howard since the 24th ult. had been lying dangerously ill of peritonitis, at 100, Eaton-place, and in the opinion of the doctors attending her had only chance of recovery lay in keeping her absolutely quiet and free from excitement of any kind. Lord Howard was informed of this fact, and, inasmuch as he had been in the habit of coming home late, and it was also alleged, greatly under the influence of drink, he had been induced to take a room at the Grosvenor Hotel. He would not remain there, and it was admitted by the defendant's counsel that it was resolved at all hazards that he should be prevented from going to his wife's apartments. At one o'clock on the morning of the 4th inst., Major Burrows sat with him in his own dining-room, and according to his (defendant's) version of the matter, with a view of stopping his lordship going to Lady Howard's room, he dealt him several blows about the face, and then waited the arrival of the police.—Mr. Dutton said he appeared now on behalf of Lord Howard de Walden, and he could only say this—that the facts of the case had been very greatly misrepresented by the learned counsel.—Mr. Besley, interrupting, said he must object to any statement being made unless the prosecutor was in attendance.—Mr. Dutton: Lord Howard de Walden is unable to attend here to-day. The injuries he received at the hands of the defendant are very serious—so much so that Dr. Neville, who was in attendance on him, has thought it necessary to call in a consulting surgeon. The prosecutor will be unable to attend here for a week.—Mr. Partridge: I must decline to go on with the case unless I have medical evidence to show that the prosecutor is unable to attend.—Mr. Dutton said he would call that evidence.—Mr. Alexander M'Kellar, F.R.C.S., England, surgeon-in-chief to the metropolitan police, said he saw the complainant on Thursday morning, and in his (the witness's) opinion he was not fit to leave his room. The witness had seen him on two occasions at the Grosvenor Hotel. His lordship was in bed, and it was necessary that he should keep there for a few days longer.—Mr. Besley: You prefer to keep him quiet for a week or two, I dare say.—The Witness: I think it would be very unwise to bring him here.—Mr. Partridge: What is he suffering from?—The Witness: A very severe bruising, sir. (Laughter.)—Mr. Partridge: Now the course I shall adopt will be to enlarge the defendant's recognisances. I don't intend to go into the case further in the absence of the prosecutor.—Some discussion took place as to the day of adjournment, and Friday, the 17th inst., was eventually fixed.

A crowded and enthusiastic meeting was held at Lewes on Wednesday in connection with the "Grundrada" Habitation of the Primrose League. Colonel Noblett, ruling councillor, presided, and a resolution of sympathy with Sir Henry and Lady Fletcher in their recent domestic bereavement having been duly carried, Mr. H. C. Richards afterwards addressed the meeting, and a vote of confidence in the Government was enthusiastically carried.

## A NIGHT SCENE IN WATERLOO-PLACE.

At the Marlborough-street Police Court, Charles Potts, a gentlemanly-looking man, was charged with assaulting Elizabeth Webb, of Chelsea.—The complainant, who had a bandage across her nose, said she was conversing with some women in Waterloo-place, about a quarter to one in the morning, when the defendant came to her, and without saying a word struck her across the nose and mouth with a stick. She fell, and a constable followed her assailant as he was hurrying away.—In defence, Mr. Potts said after seeing the performance of "Dorothy," he and his brother went to the St. James' Restaurant for refreshment. He had two cups of coffee, and no intoxicating liquor whatever. They left about closing time, and were making their way home, when he saw a woman in hysterics near to the Criterion. A crowd had collected, and he looked on, thinking that the woman was shamming. As he stood there some one put his arm round the complainant's waist, whereupon she turned and swore at him (defendant), but he took no notice of it. She then struck at him, but he raised his arm, and the intended blow just brushed his face. Some one then said to the woman, "You are not a boxer, and had better shut up." He walked into the roadway a few feet, when the complainant rushed at him and smacked his face. He turned, and again she struck him, and then he stood on his own defence and dealt her a blow with his fist. Her nose began to bleed, and some excitement was caused. Several women then attacked him, caught him round the neck, and pinned him against a wall; and whilst in that position some one stole his watch. He denied using his stick, saying that when he struck the woman it was on the ground, and his hat was off, and his pipe broken. Presently his brother brought his hat, when some persons said, "You had better slope," and then he walked rapidly away.—Mr. Frank Potts, surgeon, of Devizes, defended. On the conclusion of the case the court sentenced the defendant to three months' hard labour. Notice of appeal was given, and Mr. O'Brien was admitted to bail, himself in £200 and two sureties of £50 each.

## AFFAIRS IN IRELAND.

**Arrest of Mr. J. C. Flynn, M.P.** Mr. J. C. Flynn, M.P., for North Cork, who a day or two since, when addressing his constituents, expressed his surprise that he had not been arrested, had all cause for further anxiety upon that subject removed on Wednesday evening. While in company with Dr. Tanner, M.P., in George's-street, Cork, he was arrested by Police-inspector Pearson, under the Crimes Act, charged with having on January 8th, in the proclaimed barony of Dubhallow, taken part in a criminal conspiracy to prevent the payment of rents, and also with having taken part in an unlawful assembly. Dr. Tanner, M.P., expressed surprise when he learned that he was not wanted by the police, and he congratulated his colleague upon the fact of his having been arrested by "that blackguard Balfour." The member for North Cork was driven to the court-house, and remanded.

**The Charge against Mr. Patrick O'Brien, M.P.** A Crimes Act court, consisting of Mr. Considine, R.M., and Mr. Bodkin, R.M., sat on Wednesday in the court-house, Goresbridge, county Kilkenny, to hear the charge brought against Mr. Patrick O'Brien, M.P., for North Monaghan, for having, by a speech delivered at Goresbridge on January 8th, incited certain persons to combine in order to incite the tenants of Mr. John Smithwick not to pay rent; also for inciting persons not to deal with Lord Monk in the purchase of land. Dr. Waters prosecuted; and Mr. Leahy, instructed by Mr. Murphy, defended. On the conclusion of the case the court sentenced the defendant to three months' hard labour. Notice of appeal was given, and Mr. O'Brien was admitted to bail, himself in £200 and two sureties of £50 each.

**Disagreeably Candid.** The Rev. Matthew Ryan, recently released from goal for having advocated the "plan of campaign," which the Roman Catholic Bishop of Limerick (Dr. O'Dwyer) pronounces immoral and sinful, visited Bandon on Tuesday. His arrival having been communicated to the Nationalist leaders, a mob was without difficulty collected. They proceeded, headed by a band, to the convent where "the general" was staying, and they continued for some time to cheer for the "plan of campaign." Father Ryan, on making his appearance, apologized for being unable to make a speech, as the ecclesiastical law forbade a priest making a political speech outside his own parish without permission. Cheers having been again, however, given for the "plan of campaign," Father Ryan said: "You may cheer away for the plan, but I am not going to advise you to adopt it, or if I did I might find myself in gaol again, where I have been twice within twelve months." This statement rather dampened the ardour of the audience, who quickly dispersed.

**Moonlight Outrage.** The private residence of Mr. Quinell, proprietor of the *Kerry Reporter*, newspaper, in Nelson-street, Tralee, was raided on Wednesday night by three disguised men, two of them being armed with revolvers. They demanded arms from Mr. Quinell, and one of them said, "Number One, do your duty." Mr. Quinell, however, called to his daughter, in the next room, to break the windows, which she did, and the raiders, alarmed by the noise, took to flight.

**ACCIDENT ON A TOBOGGAN SLIDE.** The case of M'Mullen v. the International Tobogganing Company, Limited, was disposed of on Thursday in the Queen's Bench Division, before Mr. Justice Charles and a common jury. It was an action for compensation for injuries suffered upon the toboggan slide at the American Exhibition on the 22nd of July last.—The plaintiff carried on a commission business, and on the day in question he was at the exhibition with a party. He went with a lady and gentleman into the car, and he sat in front and steered. The car came with great velocity to the terminus, the party were thrown out, and the plaintiff's legs were so injured that he was unable to attend to business for eleven weeks. The case for the plaintiff was that the accident was caused by there being no matting down to modify the speed of the car, and to there being no servants of the company to lay hold of

## THE VOLUNTEERS.

## The Artists.

On Saturday the distribution of prizes to four metropolitan battalions took place. The Artists at a grand banquet at the Criterion, the ceremony being performed by General Sir Reginald Gipps, the Central London Rangers at Gray's Inn Hall, by Mrs. Duncan, wife of Colonel Duncan, M.P.; the Post Office Rifles at Guildhall, by the Duchess of Teck; and the 4th V.B. East Surrey Regiment, by General Lyon-Fremantle. Among the principal winners in the first was Private Fletcher, G Company, who gained the champion jewel of the battalion, the gold jewel of the Artists' Association, the commanding officer's cup for field firing, and three monthly challenge cups. Captain Davidson's company (1) was also very successful, the commanding officer's cup for the highest percentage of marksmen, the adjutant's for efficient men at inspection, and the bayonet team prize falling to this company. The hon. colonel's cup was won by Private S. Leonard, E Company; the Wagg prize for volley firing was won by C Company, Captain Spiers; and the Brock prize, a bronze statuette of Sir F. Leighton, for skirmishing, by the same company, Private Dove, who made the highest score in the winning team being awarded a small replica of the bust. The jewels of the Artists' Shooting Association were won as follows:—Gold jewel, Private Fletcher, 361 points; silver, Lance-corporal Russell-Rendle, 337; bronze, Lieutenant Weiss, 334. Captain Todd's company (H) won Major Bruce's prize for attendance. Colonel Alt, in making his annual statement, congratulated himself and the officers and members of the corps upon the satisfactory character of the year's work, which had been in every respect remarkable. At the Royal reviews they had had excellent masters. On the 2nd of July last 339 officers and men marched past the Queen, and they proceeded to headquarters, after having been already four and a half hours under arms, to be officially inspected. The total time it was necessary for the men to be on duty was seven hours. On 9th July, at Aldershot, their task was a still harder one. Commencing at 2.45 in the morning they continued under arms throughout the day without rest until 8.45 in the evening. The strength of the regiment was 804 men, their full establishment 864, men, numbering 197, just equalled the men who had resigned during the year. With regard to musketry, he regretted to say that the account was not so good, owing to the changes made in the musketry regulations. They had only 21 marksmen, 53 first-class shots, 675 second-class, and 56 third-class shots. A great deal was said about the inferiority of the shooting of the Volunteers—man for man. He believed that it would be as good as that of the regular service if the same opportunities were given to the Volunteers for practice at ranges. The range difficulty was one which they should not be left to overcome themselves. They were in the position of the Israelites from whom Pharaoh demanded their tale of bricks without giving them the necessary straw to make them. He was glad to say that the seal of the men in fulfilling all the new requirements of the authorities had produced the highest capitulation grant in the history of the regiment. It amounted for the past year to £1,753, whereas in 1877 the total received was less than half that amount—namely, £253. In conclusion, Col. Alt referred with satisfaction to the fact that at the forthcoming Easter manoeuvres their marching column would be joined by 400 men of the 1st Warwick. This regiment had worked with them on several occasions at Aldershot, and their desire to join them again at the next manoeuvres was a proof that they appreciated the soldierly qualities of the regiment. The prizes were subsequently distributed by Mrs. Duncan, wife of Colonel Duncan, C.B., M.P., who, at the conclusion of the ceremony, delivered a soldierly address to the assembly. Among those present were Lord and Lady Herschell, Major Isaacs, M.P., Colonel and Mrs. Routledge, and many ladies.

## The Post Office Rifles.

Before the prizes were distributed by H.R.H. the Duchess of Teck, Colonel Du Plat Taylor said that the proceedings that night would be of more than usual interest, as, besides the usual prizes, her Royal highness would confer honour upon fifteen men of the regiment, who had taken part in the Egyptian campaign, by presenting them with the Egyptian medal, and to a meritorious instructor, Sergeant Jackson, of the Rifle Brigade, a medal for good conduct and long service. During the past twelve months the principles he had so long advocated had come to be adopted by a speaking campaign in South Wales against the authorities. It was now agreed by everybody that a man was of no use as a soldier unless he could shoot. But the immediate effect had been to reduce the number of their marksmen from eighty-six to forty-four. This could easily be remedied if men would only remember that they could learn to shoot at their own homes.

**OLD ENGLISH SEA-DOGS.**

A large audience assembled at Toyne's Hall on Saturday to hear a lecture on "Sir Francis Drake," by Mr. Walter Pollock, M.A. The lecturer, in his opening remarks, referred to Sir Francis Drake as one of the greatest figures in English history. He was born in the year 1539, at a place near Tavistock in Devonshire. His father, who was a zealous Protestant, was compelled to fly to Uprichard, Kent, to avoid persecution. There were twelve sons, including Francis, who became acquainted with seafaring men. Francis soon showed his ambition to go to sea, and his first voyage was with Captain John Hawkins, who was related in some way or other to the Drakes. This expedition set sail for the West Indies, during which time young Drake, who was 23 years old, passed through several perilous adventures. The lecturer then referred to the voyages of the young captain to the Spanish Main, from which he always returned loaded with treasure. His voyage to the West Coast of America, through the Straits of Magellan, was equally rich. In this passage he encountered severe storms. The small squadron got past, but Drake returned with seventeen Spanish vessels and treasure to the amount of £20,000. In this voyage he endeavoured, with five vessels and 146 men, to find a north-west passage round America, and almost lost all hands. This voyage occupied three years less two months. He was well received on his return to England, and the Queen made him a knight. On one occasion a congregation left their place of worship where they were at the time of his arrival, and went to receive him. The introduction of the potato was ascribed to Drake, but there was some difficulty in getting at the truth of this assertion. In 1587 he again sailed with about twenty vessels for Cadiz, at which place he did great destruction to ships, burning about 100. This devastation was termed "The sacking of the Spanish monarch's beard." With the prize-money he supplied Plymouth with water, and erected places of shelter on the coast. In the following year he was one of those who harried the Spanish Armada in the English Channel. He was mayor and member of Parliament for Plymouth, and died in the harbour of Nombre de Dios in 1596 from dysentery, a wise man of indomitable courage and kindness.

**DULWICH WORKING-MEN'S CONSERVATIVE CLUB.**

Mr. Powell presided on Saturday at a political gathering addressed by Mr. H. C. Richards, who, in speaking of the coming session, expressed his belief that if the leaders of the disestablishment of the Church in Wales—Mr. H. Byron Reed, M.P., occupied the chair, and in opening the proceedings he said he felt that this question was a most important one. He, the chairman, had peculiar facilities for knowledge on such a subject, as he had just returned from a speaking campaign in South Wales against the movement. Colonel Rotton said he was aware that the subject was not the most interesting one that he could have chosen, but the National Conservative Union, which he represented, desired to bring the questions that were likely to become of importance before the members of Conservative clubs. The question had been brought to the fore by the speech of Mr. Gladstone at Northampton in November last, and it would be one of the planks of the Radical platform whenever a general election arrived. Tracing the history of the Church in Wales, the gallant colonel said that that Church had originated when Christianity was introduced into this country. That Church was the same which St. Augustine consolidated, that the Magna Charta recognised, and the Reformation purified. (Cheers.) It was claimed that the Established Church in Wales was in a great minority, but, as a matter of fact, in point of numbers it was far larger than any other individual sect, and he contended that, so far from the Church in Wales being a failure, the country had derived great benefits from it. At the conclusion of the lecture the usual votes of thanks were passed.

## THE SWEATERS AND THEIR EMPLOYEES.

On Saturday a meeting of those who call themselves "sweatmen" was held in the Brick-lane school-rooms, Whitechapel. Mr. W. Thompson, who presided, said what they had to consider was: What was to be done, and how they were to do it? In the first place they must recognise that nothing could be done unless they, one and all, in whatever shape of life they were placed, were united. Mr. Lewis Lyons proposed: "That this meeting of working men emphatically endorses the report of Mr. J. Burnett, labour correspondent to the Board of Trade, on the sweating system. We are of opinion that the practice of this cruel and inhuman system is injurious to the morality and health of the workers, and is the fruitful cause of starvation, prostitution, and early death; and we demand immediate legislation for the reform of the evils set forth in Mr. Burnett's report. That we further condemn the Government for its persistent neglect of home affairs, to the detriment of the interests of all who live by toil. We further state that a copy of this resolution will be sent to the Queen, the Prime Minister, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Cardinal Manning, and the Chief Rabbi." He spoke of the brutal conduct of the employers, and proposed for the consideration of the society certain amendments to the Factory Act.

## An Exciting Scene.

—Mr. L. Goldstein seconded the resolution. Mr. S. Vederhout, on rising to support the motion, was received with loud cheers and hisses. He said: "Fellow workmen, I have come here to support the resolution, and—(up roar)—I am here!—Sit down!" "Shut up!"—Silence having been restored, the speaker said he believed there were a number of persons who had been sent to disturb the meeting. ("Aye! Throw him out!") The excitement then became intense, a portion of the audience rushing to the part of the room whence the voice proceeded. The utmost confusion followed. The same man began to address the audience, amid the hooting of those assembled. After several attempts to speak, he was at length compelled to sit down.—The chairman then announced that an amendment was to be made on the part of the masters.—Mr. M. Cohen moved: "That this meeting emphatically states that the report of Mr. Burnett is a flagrant untruth, being one-sided, and is only suggested by a prejudiced person." He said that the masters had tried to come to an amicable arrangement with their people. ("Aye!")—The confusion was again renewed, and ended in a free fight, the audience rushing about the room in an excited manner. After the uproar had somewhat subsided one of the audience got up and said that although he was in opposition to the amendment, he came to the meeting to hear what the masters had to say. He asked them to be men, and to behave themselves, and if any one would not comply with his wishes he asked them to leave the room. This appeal, which was applauded, had the desired effect, and the speaker was allowed to finish his address.—Mr. Marks, in seconding the resolution, said that unless the working men combined with the masters, and tried to get the shopkeepers and warehousemen to pay a better price for the work, they would never get their wages raised or their hours reduced.—Other speakers followed, and in the end the chairman put the amendment, which he declared to be lost. The original motion, on being put to the meeting, was carried with loud cheers. The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

## SUICIDE:

An inquest was held on the body of Mr. Thomas London, manager of the enamel works in that town. It was stated that on Wednesday Mr. London went to Liadlou and purchased some oxalic acid at two chemists, some of his family accompanying him by the same train on their way to Birmingham. The deceased returned home and poisoned himself. He was 55 years of age. During the inquest one of the juror's houses caught fire, and the inquiry had to be adjourned.—A verdict of temporary insanity was returned.

## CONSERVATISM IN CAMBERWELL.

At the Beaconsfield Club, High-street, Peckham, on Saturday, Colonel Rotton delivered a lecture on the question of the disestablishment of the Church in Wales.—Mr. H. Byron Reed, M.P., occupied the chair, and in opening the proceedings he said he felt that this question was a most important one. He, the chairman, had peculiar facilities for knowledge on such a subject, as he had just returned from a speaking campaign in South Wales against the movement.—Colonel Rotton said he was aware that the subject was not the most interesting one that he could have chosen, but the National Conservative Union, which he represented, desired to bring the questions that were likely to become of importance before the members of Conservative clubs. The question had been brought to the fore by the speech of Mr. Gladstone at Northampton in November last, and it would be one of the planks of the Radical platform whenever a general election arrived. Tracing the history of the Church in Wales, the gallant colonel said that that Church had originated when Christianity was introduced into this country. That Church was the same which St. Augustine consolidated, that the Magna Charta recognised, and the Reformation purified. (Cheers.) It was claimed that the Established Church in Wales was in a great minority, but, as a matter of fact, in point of numbers it was far larger than any other individual sect, and he contended that, so far from the Church in Wales being a failure, the country had derived great benefits from it. At the conclusion of the lecture the usual votes of thanks were passed.

## DULWICH WORKING-MEN'S CONSERVATIVE CLUB.

Mr. Powell presided on Saturday at a political gathering addressed by Mr. H. C. Richards, who, in speaking of the coming session, expressed his belief that if the leaders of the disestablishment of the Church in Wales—Mr. H. Byron Reed, M.P., occupied the chair, and in opening the proceedings he said he felt that this question was a most important one. He, the chairman, had peculiar facilities for knowledge on such a subject, as he had just returned from a speaking campaign in South Wales against the movement.—Colonel Rotton said he was aware that the subject was not the most interesting one that he could have chosen, but the National Conservative Union, which he represented, desired to bring the questions that were likely to become of importance before the members of Conservative clubs. The question had been brought to the fore by the speech of Mr. Gladstone at Northampton in November last, and it would be one of the planks of the Radical platform whenever a general election arrived. Tracing the history of the Church in Wales, the gallant colonel said that that Church had originated when Christianity was introduced into this country. That Church was the same which St. Augustine consolidated, that the Magna Charta recognised, and the Reformation purified. (Cheers.) It was claimed that the Established Church in Wales was in a great minority, but, as a matter of fact, in point of numbers it was far larger than any other individual sect, and he contended that, so far from the Church in Wales being a failure, the country had derived great benefits from it. At the conclusion of the lecture the usual votes of thanks were passed.

News was received at Cambridge on Saturday from Cannes, that Sir Henry Maine, LL.D., Master of the Trinity Hall, and Professor of International Law, had died there. Sir Henry went abroad soon after Christmas for the benefit of his health.

The members of the West Norfolk Hunt are raising funds for the purpose of presenting a piece of plate to the Prince and Princess of Wales on the occasion of their silver wedding on the 10th proximo. Their Royal highnesses have for a quarter of a century supported the bounds and been present at their meets.

A fire broke out early on Saturday morning in Bagnet-street, Dublin, at one of the largest city restaurants. A constable on duty first noticed the flames, and raised an alarm, and the eighteen inmates, principally young ladies, escaped uninjured. The fire, which originated in the cellar, was soon got under on the arrival of the engines.

A terrible accident occurred on Saturday evening at Frederick's, East Wing, Royal Artillery Barracks, Woolwich Common. It originated in the kitchen of the quarters in the occupation of Lieut. Lorimer, a Militia officer. Two engines from the Metropolitan Fire Brigade attended, and ultimately got the fire out, but not until considerable damage had been done.

## A GAMBLING CLUB.

At Marlborough-street Police Court on Tuesday, Louis Ludin, steward of the United Club, Whitefield-street; Robert Martins, the secretary, and two other persons were charged, on remand, with keeping and using the club as a common gaming-house.—Mr. Poland said the leaseholders had let the premises to a man named Cooper, who had sub-let them to the defendant Ludin, and he was now the proprietor of the establishment, and was responsible for what took place there. The premises were used as a common gaming-house. The card playing commenced about half past nine each night, and by twelve o'clock, when the number of members and visitors had increased, the gaming went on vigorously, and was kept up until two o'clock or even till a later hour in the morning. The games played were "Nap" for jd. 1d., 2d., and 3d. each trick, and also "Faro," which was decided an illegal game. Of the fifty-nine persons who had been arrested, some twenty or more were under the age of 25, and some of them were only 18 or 19.—Alfred Negropont, a police-constable, said on the evening of the 31st December he went to the club, and was introduced by a member. There was a wicket in the door, and a person looked at them through it. They went through a yard and into a building at the rear. There was a room thirty or forty feet square, and it contained a bar, three billiard tables, one English and two French, and five small tables for playing cards. Gaming went on at these tables till half past two or a quarter to three in the morning. "Nap" was played, the stakes being jd. 1d. and 2d. per trick. When witness went there on the first night as a visitor he saw each of the five tables occupied by card-players. They continued playing until two o'clock or later the next morning. After visiting the club and seeing gaming going on, witness received, on the 3rd January, a card of membership, and continued to frequent the place. On Saturday, the 7th of January, he attended as a member, and remained there till after three on Sunday morning. On the 14th of January he saw the game of "Bells" played. The attendances were large, and the ages of those present were from 15 upwards.—Cross-examined: Witness had seen "Nap" played in Smyrna and Asia Minor—(laughter)—but could not say anything about seeing "Bells" there. When one called out "I've got Bells," they proceeded to play. Besides card-playing, dancing was indulged in on Saturday nights especially. Women were admitted to the club. The players paid 1d. for the loan of the cards. It was Charles Harris who introduced witness to the club. He paid 1d. subscription and got a receipt.—Mr. Abrams said in consequence of these proceedings notices had been given to the tenant by the Duke of Portland's solicitor, and the club had been closed.—Mr. Newton said the club was not a proprietary club, intended for the benefit of people in a social position. He considered that Ludin had kept the house for the purpose of gaming. He should, therefore, order him to pay a penalty of £50, or, failing a distress, to be imprisoned for two months. As the defendant had been called upon to enter into his own recognisances to keep the peace. He might mention, in conclusion, that numbers of young men had been brought before him who attributed their misfortune to the attractions offered by this club. The other two men were discharged.

## THE ALLEGED LIBEL ON LORD DURHAM.

At Bow-street Police Court on Saturday, before Mr. Bridge, Mr. James Davis, the editor and proprietor of the *Bat* newspaper, and Mr. J. C. Durant, the alleged printer of the same, were summoned to answer the charge of publishing a malicious and defamatory libel upon the Earl of Durham, in an article headed "Letters to Notable Sportsmen," and addressed to the Earl of Durham. Mr. George Lewis appeared in support of the summons, and Mr. Davis was represented by Mr. St. J. Wontner.—Lady Gerard and the two Messrs. Milner, sister and brothers of the Countess of Durham, were accommodated with seats on the bench, it being understood that they were to be called as witnesses to disprove the allegations of cruelty contained in the article complained of.—Mr. Wontner.—Lady Gerard and the two Messrs. Milner, sister and brothers of the Countess of Durham, were accommodated with seats on the bench, it being understood that they were to be called as witnesses to disprove the allegations of cruelty contained in the article complained of.—Mr. George Lewis: On behalf of the Earl of Durham I must oppose this application, as it is simply trifling with the court. Mr. Wontner called at my office on the 1st instant, and suggested this adjournment, but I refused to entertain it, and stated the course which I intended to adopt if the defendant did not appear. It is not pretended that he is unable to be present.—Mr. Bridge: But he is at Monte Carlo, and that is a long way off.—Mr. Lewis: Thirty-six hours journey. It is not alleged that he could not be here, and I have brought many witnesses on the part of the prosecution.—Mr. Wontner: That was necessary, because I told you on Wednesday that he would not be here, and I explained the reason why he could not attend.—Mr. Lewis: This man is the writer of the libel upon the Earl of Durham. He has published this serious libel, and has been cited to come here. Mr. Wontner does not pretend that he could not have come, and his non-attendance can only be regarded as trifling with the court. This man has been convicted and imprisoned for a serious libel before.—Mr. Bridge: He ought to have come at once, but when I say at once I mean reasonably at once, and I certainly should not say that a man was acting with an intention to avoid answering the summons, if he, under the circumstances, failed to appear to-day. I think he ought to be here in reasonable time, and therefore shall adjourn the case for a week.—Mr. Lewis: On behalf of the Earl of Durham I must oppose this application, as it is simply trifling with the court. Mr. Wontner called at my office on the 1st instant, and suggested this adjournment, but I refused to entertain it, and stated the course which I intended to adopt if the defendant did not appear. It is not pretended that he is unable to be present.—Mr. Bridge: But he is at Monte Carlo, and that is a long way off.—Mr. Lewis: Thirty-six hours journey. It is not alleged that he could not be here, and I have brought many witnesses on the part of the prosecution.—Mr. Wontner: That was necessary, because I told you on Wednesday that he would not be here, and I explained the reason why he could not attend.—Mr. Lewis: This man is the writer of the libel upon the Earl of Durham. He has published this serious libel, and has been cited to come here. 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## OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

The third session of the twelfth Parliament of Queen Victoria was opened on Thursday by Royal commission, the Lords Commissioners being the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Lathom, the Earl of Roslyn, the Earl of Kintore, and Viscount Cross. The portion of the House of Lords allotted to ladies and the Strangers' Gallery, were filled. At two o'clock the Lord Chancellor entered the House from the bar, preceded by the Sergeant-at-Arms, Colonel Talbot, and took his seat on the woolsack. The Lord Chancellor almost immediately stood and returned with the other Lords Commissioners, wearing their robes of scarlet cloth, trimmed with ermine. They had been at the head of the woolsack, the Lord Chancellor directed the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, Admiral Sir James Drummond, to summon the House of Commons to hear the Queen's Speech. After the lapse of a few minutes, the Speaker attended by a considerable number of the Lower House, appeared at the bar, and, after further formalities, the Queen's Speech was read by the Lord Chancellor. At a quarter past two the Lords Commissioners retired, and the sitting was suspended until four o'clock.

## THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN.—I continue to receive from all other Powers cordial assurances of their friendly sentiments, as well as of their earnest desire to maintain the peace of the world.

My officers, in conjunction with those of the Emperor of Russia, have completed the demarcation of the Afghan boundary in conformity with the terms of the Convention of last year. I trust that the work which has thus been brought to a conclusion may tend to remove the possibility of misunderstanding between the two Powers in regard to their Asiatic possessions.

Animated by a desire to prevent the effusion of blood, I despatched a mission to the King of Abyssinia, with the hope of dissuading him from engaging in a war with Italy. I deeply regret that my efforts have not been successful.

The deliberations of the conference assembled at Washington to adjust questions which have arisen between the Dominion of Canada and the United States are still in progress.

The negotiations which were commenced in 1885 with respect to the regulation of the Suez Canal have been brought to a conclusion so far as points of difference between myself and the French Republic are concerned.

I have also entered into an agreement with the French Republic for the protection of life and property in the group of the New Hebrides by a joint naval commission.

A conference of delegates from the Powers interested in the sugar industry was summoned in London in the autumn to consider the possibility of putting an end to the injurious system of bounties, and they have made considerable progress towards the conclusion of a satisfactory arrangement.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The estimates for the services of this year, which will be laid before you, have been framed with due regard to economy. You will be asked to make provision for the improvements in the defence of the ports and coaling stations of my empire; which have been rendered urgently necessary by the advance of military science. You will be asked to sanction an arrangement for providing a special squadron for the protection of Australasian commerce, the cost of which will be partially borne by the colonies themselves.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN.—The measures which, at the cost of great labour, you passed during the last session for the benefit of Ireland have been carefully carried into effect during the period which has since elapsed.

The result of this legislation, so far as it has been tested by a short experience, has been satisfactory. Agrarian crime has diminished, and the power of coercive conspiracies has sensibly abated. Measures tending to develop the resources of Ireland, and to facilitate an increase in the number of the proprietors of the soil, will be laid before you.

Your attention will be invited to the subject of local government in England; and measures will be submitted to you for dealing with it, in combination with proposals for adjusting the relations between local and Imperial finance, and for mitigating the burdens at present imposed upon the ratepayers.

The prospects of commerce are more hopeful than any to which I have been able to point for many years past. I deeply regret that no corresponding improvement is observable in the condition of agriculture. I commend the interests of that great industry to your attentive care, in the hope that means may be discovered for enabling it to meet more effectively the difficulties under which it labours.

You will be invited to consider legislative proposals for cheapening the transfer of land; for modifying the procedure by which the rent charge is collected; for the promotion of technical education; for preventing undue preferences in the rates charged by railway companies on foreign and domestic produce; for remedying abuses in the formation of companies under limited liability; and for amending the law as to the liability of employers in case of accidents.

Measures for improving the position of the Scottish Universities, and for regulating the borough police in Scotland, will be laid before you; and proposals will be submitted to you for diminishing the cost of private bill legislation.

In these and all other efforts that you may make to promote the well-being of my people, I pray that you may be guided by the hand of Almighty God.

## HOUSE OF LORDS—Thursday.

## The Address.

The Lord Chancellor took his seat on the woolsack at a quarter past four o'clock. The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres (who wore a Highland costume) moved the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne, which, he said, contained many subjects which would take Parliament a considerable time to deal with satisfactorily. After alluding to the Afghan frontier settlement and the agreement with France relative to the Suez Canal and the New Hebrides, he said the fisheries dispute in the United States he regarded as in a fair way of settlement, for the present, at all events. The general feeling in Europe now was that peace was assured for the present; but while this was so, it behoved us to be prepared for war. (Hear, hear.) Passing on to home questions, the noble lord said the thanks of the country were due to her Majesty's Ministers for maintaining law and order in the metropolis and in Ireland, and for this administration of the law the thanks of the country were due to Mr. Balfour, who had unshrinkingly done his duty. (Ministerial cheers).—Lord Armstrong, who wore the Windsor uniform, seconded the motion. As a Liberal Unionist, he said he was one of those who maintained that the obligations of party were in these days much more stringent than they ought to be. For his part he was content to accept a programme framed in a spirit of progress and moderation, from whatever source it might emanate, and he considered that the Speech from the Throne was in unison with this description. It had been less liberal and progressive than it was, the preservation of the union and the enforcement of law and order in Ireland were of such paramount importance that he should have deemed it incumbent upon the Liberal Unionist party to lay aside all minor differences, and join in supporting a Government which were intent upon attaining those objects. (Cheers).—Lord Granville criticised the policy of the Government and some of the measures promised by the Government, but taunted them on their use of force in Ireland. Lord Salisbury would not attempt to give a "straight tip" as to what would happen as to European war or peace. The English Government had a policy from which they had no

intention to depart, and they would not show themselves more indifferent to English interests in the East than those who went before them had been. (Applause.) He shared Prince Bismarck's view in favour of peace, and they had the most specific authority that Russia contemplated no illegal acts, and would carefully abstain from them. He attached great value to the assurances that the peace of Europe would be maintained. The motion for an address was agreed to.

## COMMONS—Thursday.

## New Members.

Mr. Serjeant Madden took his seat for Dublin University on his re-election as Solicitor-general for Ireland. Mr. Most took his seat for Winchester in room of the late Mr. Tottenham. Mr. Mattinson took his seat for the Walton Division of Liverpool, in room of Mr. Gibson (raised to the judicial bench). Mr. Denis Kilbride took his seat for South Kerry, in room of Mr. J. O'Connor, resigned. Mr. Blundell Maple took his seat for Dulwich Division, in room of Mr. Morgan Howard (made a county court judge). Professor Stokes, who was introduced by Sir J. Lubbock and Mr. Hailes, took his seat for Cambridge University, in room of the late Mr. Beresford-Hope, and was cordially cheered from both sides of the House.

## New Writs.

New writs were ordered for West Southwark in the room of Mr. Arthur Cohen, resigned; and for Dundee in the room of Mr. Lacaita, resigned.

## Notices: Cheers for Mr. Balfour.

A number of notices were then given, including several from the Ministerial bench. When Mr. Arthur Balfour rose to give notice of a motion relating to Ireland, the cheering that broke out was taken up again and again and prolonged for a considerable time. Seldom has a Minister of State secured such a welcome from the House of Commons, and the right hon. gentleman had to remain standing for a minute or two at the table before he could procure a hearing.—Lord R. Churchill gave notice upon the earliest opportunity to move for the appointment of a Royal commission to inquire into the working of the Metropolitan Board of Works, and into the irregularities which were alleged to have taken place in connection therewith.

## Mr. Bradlaugh and Lord Salisbury.

Mr. Bradlaugh rose and stated that when he was recently examined at Bow-street he stated that he could trace cheques to leaders of the Conservative party, and one to Lord Salisbury, which were used in connection with the meeting of the unemployed; and in reference to that statement Lord Salisbury had written by his secretary to say that it amounted to wilful perjury, but he (the noble marquis) believed it would not be punishable, because it was not relevant to the issue before the magistrate. He (Mr. Bradlaugh) had taken care to see that he was correct, and had stated that directly Parliament met he would ask the Government to grant a Select Committee with power to call for persons and books to trace the cheques. Lord Salisbury had, in answer to a letter, declined to anticipate the decision of the House; and he (Mr. Bradlaugh) therefore appealed to the leader of the Government to know whether he would consent on the part of the Government to the appointment of such a committee.—Mr. W. H. Smith said he had only received notice of the application that day, and had not had time to consult his colleagues, and was unable to give an answer that day. He would be glad if the hon. member would repeat his question on Monday.

## The Address.

Mr. Wharton moved the Address in reply to the Queen's Speech.—Colonel Duncan seconded the motion.—Mr. Gladstone agreed with the first seven paragraphs of the Queen's Speech, but took exception to the statements in it as to the condition of Ireland, and asked the Government to supply the House with the grounds on which these statements were based. He suggested that the Government should give a separate opportunity for the discussion of the question of public meetings in Trafalgar-square; and deprecated prolonged discussion even on the administration in Ireland. He saw no reason why this session should not be useful and distinguished, and the efforts of the Opposition would be directed to aid the Government in that direction.—Mr. W. H. Smith agreed with much that Mr. Gladstone had said, but dissented from his remarks about Ireland. He promised to consider at once the suggestion to discuss the Trafalgar-square meetings separately instead of as an amendment to the Address; and accepted with readiness Mr. Gladstone's assurance that there would be no protracted debate.

The debate was continued by Colonel Nolan, Mr. Johnston, Lord Cavan, Mr. Rowlands, Dr. Commins, Mr. Lockwood, Mr. Fulton, and other members.—The debate was adjourned.

## HOUSE OF LORDS—Friday.

## Notices of Motion.

Lord De La Warr gave notice at an early date to the following effect: Considering the depressed state of agriculture and other industries in this country, it is incumbent on her Majesty's Government to take into their serious consideration what measures may be adopted to meet the serious consequences which may otherwise ensue.—Lord Lamington: To call the attention of the Government to the constitution of the Offices of Works and Public Buildings, and to the unsatisfactory state of public buildings in the metropolis.—Lord Norton: On Friday next to call attention to the Technical Instruction (Scotland) Act of last session, and to its working.

## The Debate on the Address.

Earl Granville called attention to certain portions of the speech delivered by the Prime Minister last night in reference to the policy of Germany and the Government attitude in Ireland.—Lord Salisbury said he took exception last night to the statement of the noble earl's, that at the congress at Berlin Prince Bismarck obtained for Russia every object which he desired, and the noble marquis pointed out, by reference to a document, that this statement was unfounded. Their lordships adjourned at twenty minutes past five.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS—Friday.

## Street Robberies in St. Luke's.

Mr. James Rowlands asked the Home Secretary whether his attention had been drawn to the increase of street robberies in the parish of St. Luke's, and whether he would take steps to afford the necessary protection to the parishioners.—Mr. MATTHEWS had been informed by the chief commissioner of police that complaints had been recently received by him upon this matter, and he was now awaiting the results of an inquiry which was being made. He had no doubt that the commissioner would do everything necessary to protect the public.

## The Salt Tax in India.

Sir JOHN Gosse, answering Sir Robert Fowler, said that on the 4th of December last the Viceroy of India reported to the Secretary of State the urgent necessity for strengthening the revenues of India with a view to increasing the expenditure under the heads "Upper Burmah Frontier Defence and Exchange." The Government of India recommended that the salt duty should be raised. The council were unanimous in agreeing with the Government of India that there was an absolute necessity in the present juncture to raise the salt duty, and the Secretary of State was consequently compelled reluctantly to agree, on the 17th of January, with the proposal of the Government of India.

## The Immigration of Foreign Paupers.

Mr. EYREWS, in reply to Mr. Howorth, said that the Government were of opinion that further

information with regard to the immigration of foreign paupers into England was necessary before entering upon legislation. If a motion for a Select Committee which was on the paper for last session were again put down the Government would assent to it.

## The Case of Constable Bloy.

The HOME SECRETARY, in answer to Mr. Pickersgill, said that he had been in correspondence with Mr. Baggalay, the police magistrate of West Ham, with regard to the case of Constable Bloy. He had tendered explanations to the magistrate which he hoped would be satisfactory.

## THE DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS.

## Mr. Balfour's Reply to Mr. Gladstone.

Mr. MUNDELL resumed the debate on the address, and was followed by Mr. BALFOUR, who was received with cheers, and said he would not travel beyond the limits laid down by the speeches which had been delivered by the front Opposition bench yesterday. He might remark that those limits appeared to have been much more restricted than he should have expected when he recollects the extent and character of the criticisms which had been passed on the Government by right hon. gentlemen during the recess. (Ministerial cheers.) He could hardly believe his ears when he heard the right hon. gentleman do in so new a spirit with the Irish problem. Where was the impassioned orator, or rather, he should say, "the impassioned telegraphist," who sent the famous message "Remember Mitchelstown" (Ministerial cheers and laughter)?

Where was the gentleman who had used all the resources of his admirable rhetoric to inflame the public mind against the action of policemen who had died in the execution of their duty? (Cheers).—Mr. GLADSTONE: There is not a syllable of foundation for the allegation of the right hon. gentleman. (Opposition cheers.)—Mr. BALFOUR, continuing, said he would leave it to those who had present in their minds the speech made at Nottingham.—(Mr. GLADSTONE: Quote it)—as to whether the interpretation he had put upon it was unfair. He was giving to the House the impression left upon him by the speech, and he had a perfect right to do so. (Loud Ministerial cheers.) Mr. Gladstone had also said that the great majority of the resident magistrates were dependent upon the executive Government for their appointment and retention of place. That was true, but the vast number of them were appointed by the Government of Mr. Gladstone—(cheers)—and Earl Spencer. The right hon. gentleman (Mr. Gladstone) was perfectly acquainted two or three years ago with exactly what boycotting meant, and how it affected society when it was practised. He appeared to have forgotten all his own doctrines on that subject, and having given up his views he had also given up the old name, as what he once called "boycotting" he now called "exclusive dealing." He went on to give statistics, showing that there had been a decrease in agrarian crime in Ireland of from 23 to 30 per cent. In cases of boycotting the decrease was still more marked. The number of persons wholly boycotted on the 31st July last was 870, and now it was 206; while the number of partially boycotted persons had fallen from 3,965 to 1,867. The decrease was especially marked in Clare and Kerry, the two counties in which the National League was wholly suppressed. The Government were engaged in an old struggle, but some of the difficulties they had to contend with were new. Never before, in such a struggle, had any Government arrayed against it all the forces of the legitimate Opposition. (Irish cheers.) He reproached the mendacious vituperation of the Opposition, and, in conclusion, claimed that the Government, in their work, had not been unsuccessful.—Mr. J. MORLEY denied that the small decrease of crime was due to the Crimes Act. It was due to the better feeling in Ireland and the deeper sense of responsibility arising from the visits of Liberal members from England to that country.—Mr. WADDY, Mr. MARK STEWART, Mr. EDWARD HARRINGTON, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. BROOKFIELD, Mr. BOWEN ROWLANDS, Mr. C. W. GRAY, Mr. COGHLIN, Mr. HOARE, Mr. PICKERSGILL, and Mr. BARTLEY continued the debate, which at 10.15 was adjourned on the motion of Mr. PARNELL. Over 100 private members' bills were introduced, and the House then adjourned.

## RESIGNATION OF LORD DUFFERIN.

## His Successor—The New Governor-general of Canada.

It is announced that Lord Dufferin, for private reasons, has expressed his strong desire to come home at the end of the present year, it being the conclusion of the fourth year of his term of office. Lord Lansdowne will succeed to the Viceroyalty of India; and Lord Stanley of Preston will be appointed Governor-general of Canada.

It is understood that the Earl of Dufferin's resignation is not attributable to any political consideration. His lordship's determination to retire arises purely from private motives to the conduct of his wife. The selection of Lord Lansdowne to succeed Lord Dufferin has met with general approval. The appointment of Lord Stanley of Preston to be Governor-general of Canada was announced some time ago. It is understood that he will not leave India till October. The Marquis of Lansdowne will, it is stated, relinquish the post of Governor-general of Canada in March.

A MILITARY LIBEL ACTION.

In the Queen's Bench Division on Thursday, before Justices Mathew and A. J. Smith, the action of Rous v. Simmons was heard. It was an action for libel, brought by Colonel Rous, against Sir John Linton Simmons, governor of Malta, in respect of a letter alleged to have been addressed by the defendant to the Duke of Cambridge in reference to an assault the plaintiff was accused of having committed on a soldier at Malta. The defendant denied that he so addressed any letter in the terms or to the effect stated by the plaintiff, and pleaded that any letter he did send was sent in his capacity as governor of Malta and commander-in-chief of her Majesty's forces there, in pursuance of his military duty, and solely for the information of his Royal Highness the Commander-in-chief of his forces.

The matter came before the court upon a motion on behalf of the plaintiff to get the defendant to answer certain interrogatories respecting the alleged letter and its contents, beyond interrogatories which had already been answered.—Sir Henry James, Q.C., and Mr. Land appeared to support the motion; and the Attorney-general and Mr. Wright to oppose it.—Affidavits were sworn by the defendant and the Duke of Cambridge that the letter was written in confidence, and that the disclosure of its contents would be prejudicial to her Majesty's public service.

Mr. Justice Mathew said it was impossible for the court to determine whether it would be prejudicial to the public service or not that the document should be produced. The only possible way of determining that was by the statement on oath of a responsible official. That statement had been sworn, and there was no reason to throw the slightest suspicion on it. It was clear, therefore, that the interrogatories could not be put.—Mr. Justice Smith was of the same opinion, and the motion was therefore refused.

## ALLEGED MURDER IN GLASGOW.

Early on Thursday morning the Glasgow police apprehended John King, Bryce Currie, and Agnes Currie, on suspicion of having caused the death of King's wife in a house in Camischie. The dead body when discovered was fearfully bruised and covered with blood. King and his wife are alleged to have been drinking and quarrelling since New Year's Day.

Among the Pope's jubilee gifts were 100,000 bottles of wine. A half of these were champagne.

The death is announced from New York of Stephen J. Meany, a prominent member of the American Irish-American party.

The deaths from the recent American blizzard

is now roughly numbered at between 250 and 300.

Ohio and West Virginia.

North Pacific, 45, 6

North Atlantic, 50, 6

North Sea, 50, 6

North America, 50, 6

## LAST WEEK'S LAW AND POLICE.

### Queen's Bench Division.

(Before Mr. Justice Wills and a Common Jury.) A CHRISTMAS EVE ERISON-JAMES v. BOSS.—In this case a plumber's assistant sought to recover damages for false imprisonment from a butcher, carrying on business at Balton-road, Brixton. The defendant pleaded reasonable and probable cause. Mr. Wildey Wright appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. McIntyre, Q.C., and Mr. Pathick represented the defendant. It appeared that on the 24th of December, 1886, plaintiff went with his employer to do some work in defendant's cellar. The defendant's wife, who managed the shop, the defendant being engaged elsewhere, suspected the plaintiff of taking some pork and a piece of beef from the brine tub in the cellar, and carrying the meat away in a carpet bag, and gave him into custody. He was brought up before the sitting magistrate at the Lambeth Police Court, who, on the 27th of December, discharged him.—On behalf of the plaintiff, it was suggested that the meat was not stolen at all, but that the missing joints had been sold, and the fact overlooked.—The defendant's case was, however, that the meat was stolen, and as the plaintiff was thought to be the only person who had the opportunity of taking it, his wife had reasonable and probable cause for her action.—The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, finding that no damage had been committed. They assessed the damage £25.—Judgment accordingly.

### Chancery Division.

AN INGENIOUS FAUD.—Mr. Justice Kay had before him a petition by Miss Maude Maxwell for the payment to her of £1,000, wrongfully paid some years ago to a solicitor's clerk named William Bowden, supposed to be now in America. The fund formed a portion of the proceeds of the estate of the petitioner's grandfather, and was due to her upon her attaining the age of 21. She reached that age in 1886, and it was then discovered that the money had already been paid out of court. An investigation disclosed the fact that Bowden had forged an affidavit purporting to be signed by the petitioner, and declaring that the petitioner had attained the age of 21, and, by producing a forged power of attorney, had obtained payment of the money from the solicitor, Mr. J. F. Lidgarn, whom he had engaged to act for the lady.—His lordship ordered the money to be paid by the Paymaster-general to the petitioner, but directed the solicitor to refund the amount paid by him to Bowden, and also to pay all the costs.

### Central Criminal Court.

(Before Mr. Justice Hawkins.)

CHARGE OF MANSLAUGHTER.—Alfred Greenwood, 42, was indicted for the manslaughter of Elizabeth Gibbs. Mr. Poland and Mr. Mead prosecuted, and the prisoner was defended by Mr. T. M. Phillips.—On the afternoon of the 25th of December the deceased and her husband, who is an engraver, residing in Ebury-street, were on their way home, and about to cross Grosvenor-place towards Halkin-street. As they were doing so the prisoner, who was driving a ringer-beer van, came up at a rapid rate, and knocked the deceased and her husband down, inflicting such injuries thereby as caused the death of the former two or three days afterwards.—The defence was that the affair was an accident.—The jury found the prisoner guilty.—Sentence was postponed.

THE ATTEMPTED MURDER OF INSPECTOR LANDSDOWN.—Charles Bowlett, otherwise Samuel Prince, 30, jeweller, was charged with attempting to discharge a loaded revolver at Inspector Lansdown, of the metropolitan police, with intent to murder him; another count in the indictment charged him with forging and uttering a banker's cheque for payment of £44, with intent to defraud; another count charged him with stealing a portmanteau and other articles, the property of Arthur Wilkins; another count, with stealing a portmanteau, the property of Colonel Logan. There were other charges of larceny and false pretences in conjunction with another person. The shooting case was taken first. Full particulars of the case have already appeared in the People. It was alleged for the prosecution that on the evening of the 6th of January Lord Compton's butler, Arthur Wilkins, drove in a cab from St. Pancras Station to his master's house in Lennox Gardens, having previously placed on the top of the cab a portmanteau containing wearing apparel of Wilkins, and a cheque, made payable to him, for £44, on Drummond's bank. On reaching his destination, he ascertained that the portmanteau was gone. Next morning the prisoner went into Drummond's bank and presented the cheque for payment. The clerk told him it should be endorsed; he went, and soon afterwards returned with the cheque, (as it was alleged) a forged endorsement. In the meantime Wilkins had gone to the bank to stop payment of the cheque, and on the prisoner returning he was confronted with Inspector Lansdown. On being questioned the prisoner gave his name as John James Drummond, and said he had received the cheque from his partner, who lived at 145, Barnsbury-road. Lansdown took the prisoner to that address, but the occupier said no such person lived there, but a person of that name worked for him, and he added that an inquiry had been made that week about another cheque. On hearing that the prisoner said, "It's all up with me," and Lansdown at once took him into custody. The prisoner afterwards attempted to escape from the cab, but Lansdown seized him, and there was a struggle, Lansdown overpowering him. The prisoner then pulled from his pocket a six-chambered revolver, and pulled the trigger. Fortunately, the hammer struck on a barrel that was empty, and no harm was done. Another struggle ensued, and the two rolled out of the cab into the street. The cabman and a van-driver came to Lansdown's assistance, and the prisoner was finally overpowered, and taken to the station.—The jury found the prisoner guilty of attempting to discharge the revolver with intent to do the inspector grievous bodily harm.—A previous conviction for felony was proved against him.—The prisoner was then tried upon a second indictment for forging the endorsement to the cheque for £44.—The evidence was the same with regard to the presentation of the stolen cheque.—The jury found the prisoner guilty.—There were several other indictments against the prisoner for forgery, jointly with another prisoner, and these were postponed to the next session. In the meantime judgment was remitted. The grand jury in this case highly complimented Inspector Lansdown for the bravery he had displayed in the matter.—The learned judge said he quite concurred in this, and he should be happy to order him a substantial reward, if he had the power to do so, and he would consider about it.

### Guildhall.

TWENTY-FIVE FROM FARRINGDON MARKET.—William Talbot, 30, and William Thorogood, 34, were charged with "stealing a wooden case, containing chain and glass, value £3, belonging to Annie Newell, of Farringdon-street." Stephen Baker, plain-clothes patrol, stated that from information he received he made inquiries about a case that had been stolen from Farringdon Market. About eight o'clock on Friday evening he saw the two prisoners in Leather-lane, and told them that he was a police officer and should charge them with stealing the case. They said that they knew nothing about it.—Thomas Lewis, porter in the market, said that he was standing outside Mr. Shuter's shop in the market, when he saw the two prisoners and another man pass through the central avenue. They had nothing with them at the time. He again saw them with a case at the other end of the market. He saw them carry it to Shoe-lane. Thomas Newell said that the case belonged to his mother, and it contained china and glass, value £3.—The prisoners were remanded.

### Marlborough-street.

WORTHLESS CHEQUES.—Frank Morel, a cook, was charged on remand with having obtained

money by means of worthless cheques.—M. Leroux, a restaurant keeper, said that on the 24th of December the prisoner ordered refreshments, and on his presenting a bill for £2s. 6d. he handed him a cheque for £10, saying that he would go to the bank and see that it was cashed in the morning. He then asked that a small sum might be advanced to him, and witness handed £5. under the belief that the cheque was a genuine one. The prisoner did not keep his promise, and the cheque was afterwards found to be a worthless one. Other cheques of a similar character were handed by the prisoner to Albert Trivier, a dealer in kitchen utensils, of Rupert-street, and Adolph Schwartz, restaurant keeper, of Dean-street, to whom he was indebted for goods supplied.—Owing to the absence of a witness from the bank from which the cheque book was issued, the prisoner was again remanded for a week.

AN "EAT-THIEF".—Philip Panett, a young man wearing a plaid ulster, described as a hawker, of Castle-street, Swansea, was charged on remand with a robbery at Rawling's Hotel, Jersey-street.—The case has been previously reported. Mr. J. W. Harding, a merchant from China, was staying at the hotel, and missed some things from his bed-room. The prisoner was seen about the landing, and from suspicions that were aroused he was detained, and subsequently some of the stolen property was found upon him. Detective-sergeant Greets said that he had received a communication from Wales, stating that the prisoner had been twice convicted of felonies. He had been in a reformatory for five years, and had left it about five months. Since the remand he had been identified by no fewer than eighteen persons as a man who had committed larcenies at hotels in the metropolis. There was also a case of forgery, but at present the precise facts of that were unknown.—Mr. Mansfield said that he knew all about the accused, as he had received a letter from the ship Cornwall, detailing his antecedents.—Lady Wyatt said she was at present staying at Bailey's Hotel, South Kensington. About half past six p.m. on Tuesday, the 24th of January, she placed in a bag in her sitting-room three crown pieces, dated 1819, and locked it up. About eleven o'clock the next morning she found that the bag had been forced open. She missed two £5 Bank of England notes, the three crown pieces, some jubilee coins, a half rupee, gold and silver to the amount of £2 13s. 6d., two gold lockets, and other property. Later in the day she missed two gold seals and a silver one, as well as a gold ring, from a drawer in the room. The two lockets, which contained portraits of inestimable value, but since removed, the two seals and ring, and a bank-note, produced, were her property. She also identified one of the bank-notes shown to her by the police.—Mr. Eldred, manager to Mr. T. M. Sutton, pawnbroker, of Stockbridge-terrace, Pimlico, said that on the 25th of January the prisoner asked him if he purchased old gold. He produced the pendant and miniature case, and said he wanted £3 for them; that he came from Swansea, and that his address was Alexandra Buildings in that town. Witness gave him £2 13s. for the articles since identified as Lady Wyatt's.—Mr. Rix, an assistant also in the employ of Mr. Sutton at his shop in Buckingham Palace-road, deposed to the prisoner, on the 26th January, buying three gem rings for £14. He produced a gold keyless watch and two seals, and witness agreed to allow him £7 for them, and that amount was deducted from his account. Afterwards a description appeared in the police list, and information was given accordingly.—The prisoner was again remanded, preparatory to his being committed for trial at the sessions.

### Worship-street.

ROBBERY FROM THE GLOBE PARCEL EXPRESS.—William England, 18, a sort in the employment of the Globe Parcel Express Company, of Romer-park-street, Finsbury, was charged with having stolen six silk handkerchiefs, value £2 6d., the property of the company.—Evidence was given that a parcel containing silk handkerchiefs was forwarded to the company's office for delivery, and it was traced to the company on the 14th January. Subsequently one of the employees of the firm found a silk handkerchief in a stoke-hole on the premises, and when he handed it over to the manager suspicion was aroused and inquiries made. Detective-sergeant Merrony, G Division, discovered that the prisoner had been dealing in handkerchiefs and had sold one to a lad named Harlow. He then questioned the prisoner, who made some admissions, and eventually took him in charge. Three pocket handkerchiefs from the parcel were traced to him, and a remand was asked for.—Mr. Busby remanded the prisoner.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—William Murray, 27, described as a cooper of Bartrip-street, Hackney Wick, was charged on remand with having attempted self-destruction by taking a quantity of oxalic acid.—The evidence of Police-constable Chrisman, 309 J. given on the last occasion, showed that the prisoner was pointed out to him on the 23rd ult. in the Wetherham-road, Hackney, as a man who had taken poison, and the constable found the prisoner with his hand to his mouth eating something. He admitted when spoken to that he was swallowing oxalic acid, and he said that he was tired of his life, for he was out of work. His wife now attended the court, but the report from the local chaplain was not satisfactory, and Mr. Busby thought it would be unsafe to set the prisoner at liberty. He ordered him to find two prison bars in £5 each for his good behaviour for six months.—The prisoner was sent to gaol.

### Thames.

MAJOR COX AND THE VICAR.—Major Joseph Cooke Cox, of Blackheath-road, was summoned by Inspector Pittman for unlawfully, wilfully, and wantonly disturbing the Rev. Brooke Lambert, vicar of Greenwich, by ringing the door-bell of the vicarage without lawful excuse.—Eliza Rose, servant at the vicarage, said that on January 14th, at three o'clock in the morning, she heard knocking at the door, and the bell ringing for about five minutes. She went down and found the vicar's brother, the defendant, and a constable at the door.—Defendant asked who was prosecuting in this case, and on being told it was Inspector Pittman, said that that officer was not present when the bell was alleged to have been rung.—In reply to Mr. Marsham, Inspector Pittman said the Rev. Brooke Lambert was not present.—Major Cox: It is said to be to his annoyance. He must prove that he is annoyed.—Mr. Marsham: That may be a ground for dismissing the summons, but I must hear the evidence.—Police-constable Thomas, 400 E, said that on the morning in question he heard a bell ringing, and went to the vicarage, where he saw the defendant. He said, "What is the matter?" Defendant replied, "Matter! I have been ringing here for the last half hour, and cannot make any one hear." It would be all the same if the house were on fire. I saw a man get over the wall, a thief, no doubt." The witness looked about, and when the door was opened he examined the premises, but found everything secure. Subsequently he reported the occurrence at the police station.—Mr. Marsham said it was necessary to prove that the vicar was annoyed. He dismissed the summons, but would not allow costs.—Major Cox: If the police want to play these little tricks I think they ought to pay for them.

### Croydon.

AN ECCENTRIC BEGGER.—John Wells, 57, described as a gardener, without a home, was charged with beggary from foot passengers in High-street, Croydon. The prisoner some little time ago was charged with breaking into St. Saviour's Church, and stealing therefrom a large number of articles belonging to the church. Several hymn books and bibles were found on different parts of the buildings, scribbled in, and on the lectern was a piece of paper, bearing the words, in the prisoner's handwriting, "Praise God from whom all blessings flow. I will come again." Yours dutifully, THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY." When charged before the magistrates the man's conduct was such as to justify the supposition that his mind was deranged. And when again brought up at the Central Criminal Court, he was acquitted on the ground that he had been drinking heavily when

Gallagher were charged, on remand, with placing themselves in a public thoroughfare, viz., Stockwell Park-road, for the purpose of receiving alms.

The case has been previously reported, defendants denying that they were beggars, but singing songs in the front of houses of persons who made no complaint. Mr. Chance said then that he should like to know where the line was drawn as to what was begging, and added that he had heard some excellent singing in the streets and persons gave money.—Mr. Chance now asked the constable how he considered they were begging, and he replied that they looked up at the windows of the houses.—Inspector Mortimer produced a copy of the police order showing that persons came under the Vagrant Act who by gesture, &c., sought to obtain alms.—In answer to Mr. Chance, he said he would not consider a German band as beggars. These men, he was informed, solicited.—Mr. Chance said members of a German band did by knocking at the doors. There was also this to be observed, a beggar would be liable to a month, whereas the singer or musician who refused to go away would only be liable to three days. If the singing was shown to be a cloak for begging, that would be another matter, but no doubt it was difficult where to draw the line.—A lady living in the road stated that the prisoners sang exceedingly well.—Mr. Chance said he had received a very good character of them.—The prisoners stated that three weeks back they had sung at the Bermondsey Town Hall.—Mr. Chance: The constable, no doubt, had a difficulty in drawing the line. The prisoners were what might be termed the lower end of the musical party, and looking at all the facts, as well as the character of the defendants, he now ordered them to be discharged.

### Hammersmith.

A QUEEN'S SERVANT CASE.—Michael Smith was brought up on a warrant charged with violently assaulting Susan Farry. The magistrate was informed that the complainant had left the neighbourhood, but it was reported that she was living in Kingston.—Police-constable 167 X said on the 21st of September he was in St. Ann's-road, Notting Hill, when he saw the complainant, who said prisoner threw a basin at her while in the kitchen, cutting her on the side of the face. The occurrence took place at a common lodging-house in Crescent-street.—Prisoner told the magistrate that the woman was half drunk. He was in the kitchen having his tea, when she started slinging nuts at him. He went to sling the tea at her, when the basin slipped off his hand.—Police-constable Brown, in evidence, said that the prisoner had been away from the neighbourhood. On Friday he saw him in Sinclair-road and took him into custody.—Mr. Paget inquired of the police if the complainant could be found.—Prisoner answered the magistrate, and said she had left her husband and gone away with a married man.—Mr. Paget said he would remand the prisoner for the police to find the complainant. He asked him if he could find security.—The prisoner: I can be my own security.—Mr. Paget said he would accept bail.

### Highgate.

CAPTURE OF A NOTORIOUS BURGLAR.—James Leslie, 27, described as a slater, of Southam-street, Westbourne Park, was charged with three other men now undergoing sentences of imprisonment with loitering at Newgate for the supposed purpose of committing a burglary, and further, with having housebreaking impieties in his possession. The three men in prison were found to be notorious burglars, having spent most of their lives in prison.—Detective-sergeant Miller, Y Division, said at seven o'clock on the previous morning, in company with Detective-sergeants Craggs and Ottaway, he went to 42, Southam-street, and knocked at the door, which, after a lapse of about ten minutes, was opened by the prisoner's wife. She said her husband was not at home, and would not be in all night. The witness insisted upon searching the house, and in one of the rooms he discovered the prisoner lying under the bed, quite naked. He dressed himself and was taken into custody and recognised as the fourth man in the Southgate affair. He had previously been convicted for burglary, was at the present time under police supervision, and had spent the greater part of his life in prison.—Detective-sergeant Craggs corroborated, and said in searching the prisoner's house he found a revolver, two screw-drivers, two chisels, a putty knife, a key-hole saw, a key, and a file, and on the prisoner he found three keys, one of which was a skeleton.—Detective Skeates deposed that on the night of Sunday, the 8th of January, he saw the prisoner with the three men now in prison loitering about Bellevue-road, Southgate. They knocked at the doors of several houses, and after some time came to one where there was no one to the course to be pursued, one of them became aware that they were being watched, and they made off. The witness secured one, but had to use his truncheon, as he was threatened with a large iron jemmy. Two of the others were captured by other officers, but the prisoner made his escape. He was quite positive, trying to take my watch!" but the prisoner pretended not to hear, and went away. Witness saw him join two other men and go away with them. He followed him, and eventually had the prisoner arrested. He then feigned drunkenness, and was violent on the road to the station. Prisoner denied the charge.—He was remanded.

West Ham.

"YOU ARE A NICE FELLOW."—Thomas Murphy, 61, described as a dealer, of no fixed abode, was charged with attempting to steal a watch and chain, valued at £5, from the person of James Leslie, in The Grove, Stratford.—Prosecutor, of Birkbeck-road, Leytonstone, a saddler, said that on Friday night, at about eight o'clock, he was near the Congregational Church, Stratford, when he noticed a crowd. He went over to see what was the matter, and found that a "party" was selling "pop bitters." While watching the sale, he noticed the prisoner come close to him. He pressed against him throwing a long black bag he carried over witness's shoulder. Witness then felt a pull at his chain. He at once put his hand down and caught the watch just as it was leaving the pocket. He remarked to the prisoner, "You are a nice fellow, trying to take my watch!" but the prisoner pretended not to hear, and went away. Witness saw him join two other men and go away with them. He followed him, and eventually had the prisoner arrested. He then feigned drunkenness, and was violent on the road to the station. Prisoner denied the charge.—He was remanded.

he committed the offence.—Detective Blight now stated that he saw the prisoner stop a lady in the London-road, and ask for a copper, alleging that he had just come out of a hospital, where he had been treated for a broken leg. The prisoner said that what the witness had stated was false, and he asked the bench to examine a book which he said, would show that he had been trying to get work, and had a good character for thirty-seven years out of fifty-seven.—The magistrate remanded the prisoner for a week.

### Stratford.

ONLY A GAMBLE OF BOMBS.—William Robert Faver, living at Chigwell, was summoned to show cause why he should not contribute to the support of the illegitimate child of Eliza Halfpenny, living at Forest-road, Woodford.—The complainant deposed that she became acquainted with the defendant in March, 1886, and up to September last they had kept company together. In January, 1887, an improper intimacy took place between them, and this was repeated. On the 2nd of November last she was delivered of a male child, but previously she had apprised him of the fact of her pregnancy, and added that it was time they got married. To this defendant replied, "You have got no money, and I have got nothing to get married with." When her friends became aware of the state of things there was a formal family meeting, at which she and the defendant were present. After the meeting defendant saw witness and her sister-in-law half way home. He was then just as affectionate as ever.—In cross-examination the complainant admitted that she had once before been unduly intimate with a young man, that was five years ago, at Birmingham.—Mary Halfpenny, sister-in-law to the complainant, said when she discovered complainant's condition she went to the defendant and spoke to him about it. She was present at the family meeting and the defendant accompanied them nearly home. The defendant seemed very affectionate, and when they were parting witness walked on. She heard them kissing each other "very much," and thought it was all right.—The defendant, on being put into the witness-box, gave a total denial to the statement made by complainant.—On learning complainant's condition he broke off the engagement there and then, as he was greatly surprised that she had so deceived him.—Cross-examined: He had only played about with the complainant.—Mr. Willis: A game of rounabout. You kissed her?—Yes, that was only natural, any one would have done that. (Laughter.) He did take hold of the sister-in-law's arm when they were going home.—Mr. Sharman: You preferred the married sister to your old love?—Defendant: Well, what do you think, after she turned out as she did. (Laughter.)—The bench, after a short consultation, dismissed the case on the ground of insufficient corroboration.

### West Ham.

"YOU ARE A NICE FELLOW."—Thomas Murphy, 61, described as a dealer, of no fixed abode, was charged with attempting to steal a watch and chain, valued at £5, from the person of James Leslie, in The Grove, Stratford.—Prosecutor, of Birkbeck-road, Leytonstone, a saddler, said that on Friday night, at about eight o'clock, he was near the Congregational Church, Stratford, when he noticed a crowd. He went over to see what was the matter, and found that a "party" was selling "pop bitters." While watching the sale, he noticed the prisoner come close to him. He pressed against him throwing a long black bag he carried over witness's shoulder. Witness then felt a pull at his chain. He at once put his hand down and caught the watch just as it was leaving the pocket. He remarked to the prisoner, "You are a nice fellow, trying to take my watch!" but the prisoner pretended not to hear, and went away. Witness saw him join two other men and go away with them. He followed him, and eventually had the prisoner arrested. He then feigned drunkenness, and was violent on the road to the station. Prisoner denied the charge.—He was remanded.

### INQUESTS.

CRUSHED TO DEATH BY MACHINERY.—Mr. Langham held an inquest at St. Bartholomew's Hospital concerning the death of William Thomas Hilton, aged 27, a printing machine-minder, late of 3, Handel-street, Wandsworth, who was crushed to death by machinery.—Alfred Edward Allen, machine-minder, in the service of Messrs. Ford and Sully, printers, Plough-court, Fetter-lane, said the deceased was employed there. About nine o'clock on Thursday morning the deceased was placing the tapes in position on a machine when he got caught between the cylinder and the drum, and was dragged into the machine. As soon as possible witness stopped the machine and extricated the deceased, who was fearfully injured, and taken to the hospital.—By the Coroner: The proper way would be to stop the machine, but that was seldom done, and the tapes could not be put round the cylinder unless the machine was moved a little.—Mr. Gould, inspector of factories, who watched the case, informed the coroner that every precaution was taken at this establishment to prevent accidents of the kind. The tapes could not be placed unless the machine was in motion, but in this case the deceased had placed the tapes and was merely regulating one that had got out of gear, and this he could have done without the machine being in motion.—Mr.anti, house surgeon, said the deceased died directly after being brought to the hospital from exhaustion in consequence of the shocking injuries received, his chest being badly crushed.—Verdict, accidental death.



## THE PEOPLE" MIXTURE.

The demarcation of the Afghan boundary is now completed.

Milo. Senide, who was bitten by a lion in Grimsby last week, is now out of danger.

Coffin makers have been holding a convention at Cincinnati.

It cost Mr. P. Vanderbyl £333 9s. 8d. to be decorated at Winchester.

Thousands of the natives of the Soudan are said to be in a starving condition.

There are said to be 40,000 unnaturalized Germans in and about Chicago.

Chinamen in New York are said to send to the other country \$150,000 a year.

The Hastings Mendicity Society last year received 2,000 deserving persons.

Donations of £1,000 each to the Liverpool University College have been promised by six gentlemen.

The electric lighting at Taunton, the first town to possess an electric lighting company, is a financial success.

A considerable reduction will be made in telegraphic rates between Germany and England from the commencement of next year.

Fifty centenarians are said to be living in New England, Maine heading the list with sixteen, and Connecticut coming next with eleven.

The Vermont copper mines, located in the town of Ely, U.S., for which \$1,000,000 was refused in 1880, have now been sold by auction for \$30,000.

William Heath, commercial traveller, and Emily Leigh, his married daughter, were fined £4 at Sale for having used railway tickets, and also defacing the same, when out of date.

The Sultan of Morocco is greatly pleased with the first railway established in his dominions that he has expressed his desire to see a considerable extension of the railway system.

The losses by fire during January throughout America reached the enormous aggregate of \$16,040,000, or \$5,000,000 more than in the previous January.

It is stated at Brussels that a committee of French, Belgian, and Dutch bankers and financiers has undertaken to negotiate a Russian loan of 200,000,000 roubles.

Madame Sevène, née Declerk, has just left the whole of her property, amounting to 250,000fr., to the Louvre Museum. This is the first pecuniary legacy ever received by the Louvre.

Thomas Schmitz, a Hanley butcher, who was found to have in his possession a quantity of diseased meat, has been sent to gaol for two months.

Four persons were killed and eight seriously injured by the rear coach of a passenger train on the New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio Railroad, in Western New York, being thrown from the track and dashed into a goods train.

The oil river in the Bights of Benin and Biafra are to be at once annexed to the colony of Lagos, so as to enable the Colonial Office to exercise that necessary jurisdiction over foreigners which under the existing system cannot be enforced.

The central committee of the Austrian sugar refinery has petitioned the Government not to consent to the London convention on the sugar question, because the abolition bounties would only favour the producers of cane sugar.

The Italian War Office has ordered the speedy transformation of the Wetterley into a repeating rifle, in order to arm in a few months not only the active army, but the reserves likewise, with the new rifle.

Spain appropriates \$100,000 per year until 1882 to prepare for celebrating the discovery of America. "It is," remarks the San Francisco Atlas, "a big thing to have another country so proud of having found us."

The Lord Chief Justice, addressing the grand jury at the Heading Assizes this week, said the judges had reported unanimously in favour of only three circuits a year, except in Lancashire and Yorkshire.

At Portsmouth Dockyard, during the present week, thirty labourers have been permanently engaged, while twenty-five painters and a number of fitters have been taken on with the understanding that their services may be only temporarily required.

The Sheffield police have seized a large quantity of cutlery goods in a Sheffield warehouse, and summoned the owner under the Merchandise Marks Act. The goods bear, it is alleged, a mark nearly resembling the trade mark of other manufacturers.

The torpedo cruiser Porpoise, which is to be commissioned at Portsmouth on the 13th inst. by Commander White, for service on the China Station, has made a successful trial of her gun mountings and torpedo carriages, and also tested her turning capacity.

Miss Brady, a teacher of music, recovered 300 guineas from the London General Omnibus Company in the Queen's Bench Division this week for personal injuries caused by a collision between one of the defendants' omnibuses and a tramcar a year ago.

A Michigan cattle driver was recently driving some calves home, when his team became unmanageable and ran away, capsizing the calf truck, which in falling pinned him to the earth, where he froze to death, being unable to extricate himself.

Nebraska has some thieves who are not altogether devoid of conscience. Several of them broke into a barn near East Nebraska City, and, after selecting a good fat porker, slaughtered it, leaving half for the owner, while the rest they carried off.

A large number of larks and other birds have been found among a turnip heap in a field at Nethercote, near Canterbury. The birds evidently got into the heap for shelter during the recent severe weather, and were there frozen to death.

The large building in Coventry-street, known as the Prince's Hotel, which was erected some three or four years since, but has not been occupied for its intended purpose, has been purchased for £45,000 by the Lyric Club, which numbers upwards of 1,000 members, and has an income of £7,000 per annum.

A man named Edwards was recently sentenced to death at New York for the sixth time. He had escaped the capital punishment on the previous occasions. He now received his sixth death sentence with the same defiance that he had the five previous ones, and launched into an excited tirade against courts, lawyers, and jurors.

At San Carlos, Arizona, recently, an Apache Indian was put into the guard-house for getting drunk. He asked to see his wife and child. When they were taken to him he cut their throats, put them on the bed, and set it on fire. He then rushed at the sergeant of the guard, but was riddled with bullets and killed.

Henry William Pulsford naively told the judges at the Heading Assizes that he "didn't think of the law" when he married Sarah Catherine Jones, cook to the vicar of Kintbury, his first wife being then alive. "Nine months' hard labour" will, however, give him ample time to reflect on its wide-reaching influences.

Charles Max Schroder, of Sydney, New South Wales, was brought up at Marlborough-street Police Court charged with forging and uttering bills of exchange with intent to defraud Messrs. Grant and Peake, jewellers, of a large sum of money. After the information on which the warrant was granted had been read, the prisoner remanded for a week.

In September, the wife of ex-Sheriff Montgomery, of Indiana, Pa., dropped dead while performing her household duties; in November her husband died as unexpectedly, and a short time after William Montgomery, their son, fell dead from his chair while waiting to be shaved. He was

about to go to the funeral of a cousin who had died suddenly two days before.

A fine specimen of the bittern has been shot in Grimston Park, Yorkshire.

The State apartments of Windsor Castle are closed until further orders.

Two enterprising citizens of Chicago have applied for a license to open a market in that city for the sale of horse meat.

Mr. Lovett succeeds to the seat in the Court of Common Council vacated by the death of Mr. Deputy Brass.

The statue of the late Duke of Buccleuch, which was unveiled by the Earl of Stair, in Parliament-square, Edinburgh, cost £7,000.

A meeting of influential manufacturers in France has resolved to form a league for the protection of French trade marks.

Net and rod salmon fishing opened on Monday on the Tay and its tributaries, where there is a large stock of fish.

Mr. Samuel Peter Austin (C.) will, with the Hon. D. Lambton (L. U.), oppose the present members for Sunderland at the next election.

The Buxton ironworks of the New British Iron Company, the most extensive works in North Wales, have been closed in consequence of the continued depression in trade.

The Vice-chancellor of Cambridge University has received a memorial, signed by 197 resident members of the Senate, against the admission of women to degrees.

The semi-official Journal de St. Petersburg concludes from the pacific character of Prince Bismarck's speech that the maintenance of peace is fully secured.

It was reported at New York on Thursday that the Senate in executive session has postponed the further consideration of the extradition treaty with Great Britain until December next.

Police-constable Bloy, 75 K., who had charge of the case against Miss Cowdare, on January 25th, and whose evidence was spoken rather strongly by Mr. Baggalay, has been removed from Canning Town, and is now doing duty in Poplar.

The Metropolitan National Bank of Cincinnati, Ohio, has suspended payment after a run in which \$1,000,000 out of the \$1,500,000 of deposits in the bank was withdrawn.

On the arrival in the Mersey of the steamer Arden Gorum from Mobile, a fireman named Demetrio, a Greek, was handed over to the police for the murder of a fellow-countryman by stabbing him.

Sir Henry Holland said at the annual meeting of the Hampshire Conservative Association this week that the firm and conciliatory policy of Lord Salisbury had materially tended to preserve the peace of Europe.

Sir W. Harcourt addressed his constituents at Derby on Tuesday evening. He contrasted the politics of Mr. Gladstone and Lord Salisbury, in order to show, he said, that the tradition of victory for the Liberal cause was founded on long experience, and that that cause was certain to prevail.

George Davenport, formerly a relieving officer, was at Shelfield committed to three months' hard labour for stealing money belonging to the Shelfield board of guardians. It was stated that while under remand the accused attempted to commit suicide.

In the Queen's Bench Division a verdict has been returned, with £225 damages, for a child between 2 and 5 years of age, whose arm had been amputated after injuries received from a horse and cart left for a brief period in a mews unattended.

Two farmers living near Little Rock, Arkansas, named Baker and Hitt, became engaged in a quarrel while dividing their land between a son and daughter of each who were about to be married, and, coming to blows, stabbed each other. Baker died, and it is not thought that Hitt will recover.

Mrs. Rooney, of Coalbridge, was returning home, after taking her husband's breakfast, by a near cut "along the line." Espying a bit of coal, she stooped to pick it up, when a train of wagons came along and ran her down. She fell, and the wheels of the train passed over her body, cutting her in two.

It is said that the tomb of Didbin, the author of "Tom Bowling" and a hundred other famous British sea songs, who was buried in the now disused burial-ground of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, Prat-street, Camden Town, is in danger of being disturbed owing to a proposal to convert it into a recreation ground and public thoroughfare.

A carpenter named Durran was summoned before the Westminster magistrate for unbecoming behaviour in St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, during service.

He was sentenced to a month's imprisonment in the Queen's Bench Division for a child between 2 and 5 years of age, whose arm had been amputated after injuries received from a horse and cart left for a brief period in a mews unattended.

John Burrell was remanded at the West Ham Police Court on Wednesday on the charge of having uttered a forged cheque for £10. When the prisoner was arrested his father stated that the accused had found the cheque in an unoccupied house.

Robert Mathews was remanded at the Worshipful Police Court on Wednesday, charged with having attempted to murder Henry Blanning by shooting him. Blanning was unable to appear, but it was stated that his life was not in danger. The accused was admitted to bail.

A fatal railway accident occurred on Tuesday night on the Hoylake Railway, Cheshire. Two trains collided with considerable force near Meols Station, several passengers and both drivers were injured, and a stoker was so badly hurt that he died next day.

At the congress of representatives of Early Closing Associations, held on Wednesday, it was stated that there was a growing feeling in favour of Sir J. Lubbock's measure, and a resolution was adopted expressing continued confidence in her Majesty's Government, and congratulating them on the firm attitude they had adopted in the London Early Closing Association.

A largely-attended indignation meeting of the ratepayers of Ore, a suburb of Hastings, was held on Wednesday night to protest against the action of the school board in deciding to erect a new school, which is alleged to be unnecessary. A resolution condemning the action of the board was carried by a large majority.

Mr. James Basley White, M.P., presided on Tuesday at the annual meeting of the Grand Lodge of the National Conservative League, held at the office of the National Union. A resolution was adopted expressing continued confidence in her Majesty's Government, and congratulating them on the firm attitude they had adopted in the London Early Closing Association.

At the Mansion House Police Court, Arthur Powell was committed for trial charged with having forged the signature of his employer to a certificate entitling the prosecutor to the sum of £21 3s., in respect of excess paid to cover duty on consignments of tea. It was alleged that forgeries amounting to nearly £100 had been committed. The accused was committed for trial.

Sir M. Hicks-Beach, speaking at Bristol, urged

the Unionist majority in the House of Commons

should use their power while they had time,

before the pendulum swung back to the

party of anarchy. They should use their

power to reform those institutions which the opposite party were most likely to attack, as the Church of England and the House of Lords.

Mary Ann Minty, described as a widow, was

sentenced to a month's imprisonment at the Lambeth Police Court for begging in the Wal-

worth-road, accompanied by two children, aged respectively seven and ten years. The children were found to have scarcely a rag to their backs, and from head to foot were covered with vermin, which in some places had eaten into the flesh.

A large and enthusiastic gathering was held on

Tuesday evening at the Portman Rooms in con-

nection with the West Marylebone Habitation of

the Primrose League. Colonel the Hon. Stuart

Knox presiding, supported by a number of influ-

ential gentlemen, including Colonel Duncan, C.B.

M.E., Mr. Seager Hunt, M.P., &c., several ladies

being also present on the platform.

Colonial King-Harman, M.P., stated at a meet-

ing of his constituents at Ramsgate this week, that the state of affairs in Ireland was now better than it had been for six or seven years past, but the agitation would be kept up. The Farnells had col-

lected £37,000 for evicted tenants, but £31,000 of this had gone into the pockets of Mr. Farnell and his supporters.

An extraordinary accident occurred at a grind-

ing wheel in Sheffield to a blade grinder, named Mason. He was engaged smoothing a new stone

when he attempted with a pointed steel bar he

was using to throw his hand off the drum. The

point of the bar caught against a seam in the

drum; it was turned sharply round, and, striking

the unfortunate man's chest, went completely

through him. He died in a few minutes.

At Marylebone Police Court, Fred Owen, Tad-

more-street, Shepherd's Bush, has been sen-

tenced to six weeks' imprisonment, and William Austin,

Amberley-road, to 21 days for being concerned in

stealing, during the past month, a number of

vases, 23 china plates, a cheese stand, and other

articles, to the value of £2, the property on Jacob

Abrams, china merchant, of 104, Westbourne

Grove.

At Croydon this week the man Downton was

brought up on remand, charged with setting fire

to a dwelling-house at King-street, Croydon.

The fire was of a dangerous character, the inmates

of the house being aroused only just in time to

escape. It being stated that the prisoner was

irresponsible for his actions, the magistrates

reduced the charge to one of wilful damage, and

sentenced the prisoner to 21 days' imprisonment.

Mr. Goethe was, on Tuesday evening, pre-

sented with the freedom of the Fishmongers'

Company, and afterwards entertained at dinner.

Replying to the toast of his health, he expressed

his conviction that if Lord John Russell and the

school to which he belonged had survived the

## A BATCH OF TRAGEDIES.

## A Murderer's Letters.

The instant on the bodies of Samuel Hill Derby and his wife and six children, all of whom were found dead in their house in Salford, reported in the People last week, was held on Monday, when a chemist named Cooper said that on the night of Tuesday, January 31st, Derby was in his shop, bought some chloral, and got him to witness his will. There was then nothing unusual in his appearance or manner.—Alexander Derby, the father of Samuel Derby, said that his son had been living on money he had saved. He had been troubled about some property left in a will, and had quarrelled with his relatives on the matter and had threatened to strike him (the witness). The witness believed his son's mind was affected.—The coroner then read various letters that the deceased man had left in the house. The first was a will, dated January 31st, 1858. In this the deceased left a shilling each to his father, two brothers, and sister, and the residue of his property to other people. The next letter was that which has already been published, and then came one to Mr. Brooke, his former employer, in which he says his hopes have been crushed. He speaks of his greedy brothers and sisters, and complains of the treatment he has received from those from whom he had a right to expect kindness, and concludes, "My bitterness will soon be at an end. I cannot allow my darling wife and children to suffer more than they have already done." Another letter was addressed to his sister in the following terms:—"To my once-loved Sister.—By the time this reaches you I shall have got beyond the reach of your selfish schemes. Had it not been for you and the poison you instilled into others I believe I might have had still a little happiness in this world. You can now congratulate yourself on the eminent success of your schemes. You will have done with me for ever, unless the memory of me haunts you. I don't want to preach to you, but if you will take a fool's advice you will begin a new year heartbroken.—Brother SAMUEL." There were also letters to the brothers, in which abusive epithets were used. Another was addressed to the brother in Ireland, written on Tuesday (31st ult.) in answer to a letter just received. In this he says:—"Yesterday morning I would have thanked you from my heart. It is now too late. My darling wife and children are past the aid of man, and I will soon follow. What a terrible ordeal you might have saved me if you would but have agreed. But money has blinded you to everything." In a letter to another relative, Derby wrote:—"My darling wife and children are now out of the reach of trouble and storm. I am about to follow. The world has no more use for heartbroken men. Money misfortunes three years ago and the selfish greed of my relations has made my life a misery. I could endure it no longer. Annie always said she would like to go when I did, and a few days ago declared she was ready any time. She was a noble-minded woman, and a devoted wife and mother. I could not leave any of them behind. They are better off now than millionaires. They have not had a particle of pain. I hope you will not think too much of this. Annie took her dose as comfortable as her tea, with the understanding that we should all go, and wished to be remembered to you all. I wish you every earthly blessing. I am sorry for mother."—Dr. Wilson, who made the post mortem examinations, said that in each case death was caused by prussic acid, which was one of the most painful and deadly poisons known to medical science.—The jury found that Derby had murdered his wife and six children by committing suicide by shooting himself with the arms of that family. The principal witness was Mrs. Katherine Burke, mother of the deceased and wife of Dr. Burke. She stated that her husband had of late been somewhat unsteady, and on Saturday afternoon had been a good deal at the Norman Hotel, which is near his residence. He came into the house after nine o'clock on Saturday night and said he wanted to take the deceased to the pantomime at Barnsley, although she was in bed at the time. She, with witness and her father, got into the trap and drove as far as the Norman Inn, where Mr. Burke induced witness and the deceased to go into a room. The doctor called for a small bottle of champagne and a few words took place about the change. The deceased, who was aged 9 years, was on her father's knee. Seeing that her husband had had too much to drink, the witness left the room and spoke to Police-constable Emslie, who was in the passage at the time. While doing so she heard the report of a shot, and, rushing into the room saw her daughter lying on the floor dead, and her husband on settle suffering from a wound in the chest.—Dr. Blackburn said that he had examined the body of the deceased, and found that a bullet had passed through the lungs, liver, and heart, so that death was instantaneous.—Constable Emslie despatched to hearing the shots fired, and finding in the room a six-chamber revolver with four barrels loaded.—The jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against Mr. Burke.—Burke is still at the Barnsley Hospital, and is making satisfactory progress towards recovery.

was in bed, and a terrible blow on the head from a shoemaker's iron foot had caused her death. Pearlall was arrested soon after in a relative's house, on the capital charge. He was greatly distressed when told his wife was dead.

**Shocking Affair at Aldershot.**  
Between seven and eight o'clock on Monday morning, Anne Baw (or Vaughan), aged 18 years, was murdered by her step-father George Clarke, an Army pensioner, and landlord of the Prince Albert public-house, Newtown, a suburb of Aldershot. The murderer served in the 17th Regiment and in the Royal Artillery. Some time since he married the widow of a soldier who was killed in Egypt. The widow had three daughters, including the murdered girl, who was of propitiating appearance, and for whom it is said Clarke entertained an improper affection to the extent of becoming jealous of the attentions paid her by soldiers who patronized the house. That she had not walked to the place was evident from the fact that her boots were unsoled. The police are investigating the affair, and believe they have a clue to the murderer.—The inquest was adjourned to March 1st.

was entered her head was found nearly severed from her body. An alarm was at once raised, and it was found that Clarke had absconded, but he was subsequently captured by the Hampshire constabulary, near Ash Church, about two miles from the scene of the murder. Clarke was formally charged with the murder at the Aldershot Police Court, and remanded.—The wife says that Clarke went downstairs during the night to get something to drink, and then went towards the bed-room occupied by his stepdaughter, who had a little sister sleeping with her. The latter appeared to have been awakened by some sound, and saw her sister lying with her throat cut from ear to ear. The unfortunate girl did not appear to have awakened from her sleep before the dreadful wound was inflicted. Just at the moment the mother of deceased came out of her room and asked what was the matter. Clarke went behind the bed-room door and said nothing, but she went towards the girl's room. Clarke let her get inside, and then locked the door, and she remained with the murdered remains of her daughter for nearly an hour. She managed then to give an alarm, and the police were called in. Clarke declared, on being arrested, that he had committed the deed from jealousy. The prisoner had treated his wife badly lately, and in the previous week turned her out of doors. He then told the murdered girl she could stay in the house, but she preferred to go with her mother. On the 5th inst. they returned to the house together, and the deceased spent some time playing to the young children while they were singing some hymns. The deceased, who bore an excellent character, and was much liked in the neighbourhood, must have taken her hymn-book to bed with her, as it was found in the bed, saturated with blood.—At the inquest on Tuesday a verdict of wilful murder was returned.—Clarke was taken before the magistrates on Thursday and committed for trial.—The unfortunate girl, it is said, was going to leave Aldershot on Monday morning, and was to be married this week to a young man attached to the Medical Staff. It was not thought that her father-in-law knew that she was going, but he must have discovered it, for he went on his knees before the girl at a neighbour's house, and begged her to return home. She complied with his request for the night, and the next morning he is alleged to have murdered her in her sleep.

A Daughter Shot Dead by her Father.

An inquest was held at Monk Bretton, near Barnsley, this week, respecting the death of Aileen Burke, who was shot dead by her father, a medical practitioner, who afterwards attempted to commit suicide by shooting himself with the same revolver.

The principal witness was Mrs. Katherine Burke, mother of the deceased and wife of Dr. Burke.

She stated that her husband had of late been somewhat unsteady, and on Saturday afternoon had been a good deal at the Norman Hotel, which is near his residence.

He came into the house after nine o'clock on Saturday night and said he wanted to take the deceased to the pantomime at Barnsley, although she was in bed at the time.

She, with witness and her father, got into the trap and drove as far as the Norman Inn, where Mr. Burke induced witness and the deceased to go into a room.

The doctor called for a small bottle of champagne and a few words took place about the change.

The deceased, who was aged 9 years, was on her father's knee.

Seeing that her husband had had too much to drink, the witness left the room and spoke to Police-constable Emslie, who was in the passage at the time.

While doing so she heard the report of a shot, and, rushing into the room saw her daughter lying on the floor dead, and her husband on settle suffering from a wound in the chest.—Dr. Blackburn said that he had examined the body of the deceased, and found that a bullet had passed through the lungs, liver, and heart, so that death was instantaneous.—Constable Emslie despatched to hearing the shots fired, and finding in the room a six-chamber revolver with four barrels loaded.

The jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against Mr. Burke.—Burke is still at the Barnsley Hospital, and is making satisfactory progress towards recovery.

**Confession of Murder.**

A sailor named David Davies gave himself up to the Swansea police on Tuesday, saying he had cut his wife's throat. It was found that the woman's throat had been cut with a razor, and that she expired immediately. Jealousy is said to be the cause of the act. Both Davies and his wife are 24 years of age, and they had been married about two years. It appears that a difference arose on Monday night between Davies and his wife about money matters, and an altercation took place.

He arose rather early on Tuesday morning, and, obtaining a razor, went back to the bed-room and cut his wife's throat, causing immediate death.

Davies then, without waiting to dress himself fully, went to the police station and gave himself up. When brought before the magistrate he appeared cool and composed.

Evidence was given that he went to the police station and said he wished to give himself up for murdering his wife. A constable stated that he went to the house and found a woman on the bedroom floor with her throat cut, and with only her night-dress on.—At the inquest on Wednesday a verdict of wilful murder was returned.

**Fatal Stabbing Case.**

At the Dundee Police Court, Henry John Dixon, 24, bicycle warehouseman, was remanded to the sheriff on a charge of having, on the morning of the 5th inst., murdered Maggie Downs, 22, by stabbing her in the left shoulder with a large clasp knife.

Downs lived with her grandfather and grandmother in Kidderminster, and had spent the previous Saturday night in company with her sweetheart, a sailor, with whom she visited several public-houses.

About eleven o'clock she became separated from the sailor, who searched for her until about one o'clock, when he met her in Wellington in company of Dixon. Some words passed between the sailor and Dixon; Downs preferred the company of the sailor, and was going away with him up King-street, when Dixon followed and, as already reported, plunged the knife in her back. Downs cried out that she was stabbed, and the police were soon on the spot. Bleeding profusely she was then conveyed in a cab to her grandfather's house, where a doctor attended and dressed the wound.

During the forenoon she was visited by Dr. Templeman, police surgeon, who found her in such a precarious state that he ordered her removal to the infirmary, where she died shortly after five o'clock.

Dixon was apprehended in his father's house in the course of the morning.

The death was reported to the procurator fiscal, and a post mortem examination made, which went to show that death was due to the last lung having been penetrated.

Dixon was examined before the sheriff, and the case will be tried before the High Court of Justice.

**Brutal Wife Murder.**

A shocking murder has been committed at Old Swinford, near Stourbridge. The murderer and his victim were husband and wife, and had been married between fifty and sixty years. George Pearson is a nailer by trade, and his wife, Harriet, when last seen alive, was asleep at his side about half past seven on Monday morning. An hour and a half later James Pearson, a son, saw his father with some blood marks on his face, and the old man said, "I have done it." The son ran in, and found his mother was murdered. She

## DREADFUL OUTRAGE AND MURDER.

An inquest was held on Thursday at Hull, on the body of Elizabeth Oliver, aged 13, who was found dead at the foot of a railway embankment on the previous day. Dr. Pigran, who made the post mortem examination, found that the deceased had been outraged. She had been left on Tuesday evening in charge of some children at home, and on the return of her parents she was missing. The medical evidence was to the effect that death was caused by strangulation. It is supposed that the girl was carried from her father's house and thrown over a fence, which protects the embankment from the roadway. That she had not walked to the place was evident from the fact that her boots were unsoled. The police are investigating the affair, and believe they have a clue to the murderer.—The inquest was adjourned to March 1st.

## A ROMANTIC MARRIAGE.

On Tuesday, at Limerick, a romantic marriage was celebrated at the Dominican Church by Father Sheehy. Recently a young painter was sent, with other tradesmen, to the house of a country gentleman, and, while repairs were being executed, the gentleman's only daughter fell in love with him. The young lady was a prominent figure in the hunting field, and a fine horsewoman. Parental opposition was of no avail in turning the current of her affection, and possessing a small fortune, she turned all her property into ready cash, and quitted her home, travelling to Limerick, where she arrived on Tuesday morning, and was soon afterwards married. In the evening the pair left for Dublin en route for London, from whence they will sail for Australia.

## "ARTISTIC" FRAUDS.

At the Middlesex Sessions on Thursday, Francis Doley, 35, dealer, and Arthur Wood, 32, agent, were indicted for stealing three gold snuff-boxes valued at £250, the goods of Messrs. Wertheimer and Sons, of New Bond-street; and further with stealing two five-pound Bank of England notes and a cheque for £2 lbs., the money of George Pulley. Wood was also indicted for having stolen a brooch and other articles, valued at £100, the property of F. W. Brixton, to which charges they pleaded not guilty.—On January 3rd, when Mr. Wertheimer had temporarily left the shop, the prisoners entered and asked if they had a picture of the "Madonna" for sale, and also made some inquiries with regard to another picture called the "Black Boy." On being told that they had neither, they went to the back part of the shop, and, whilst engaging the attention of the assistant, a confederate entered and stole the snuff-boxes, which were of some antiquity. The replies of the prisoners (who were detained) were very evasive, and showed they knew nothing about pictures. They said they had come to buy a picture worth about £25, but on being searched at the police station only £3 was found on them.—They were found guilty, and several previous convictions having been proved against them, they were sentenced to six years' penal servitude.

## REMARKABLE ROBBERY OF DIAMONDS.

A number of impudent robberies have recently taken place in Nice. On Tuesday a theft of diamonds, valued at over 100,000 francs, was committed by a person supposed to be an Englishman. Ten days ago he visited the shop of a jeweller named Boxta and presented a card bearing the name of Admiral Sir Arthur Cuming, together with the arms of that family. He made a small purchase, and, returning in a day or two, said his wife required a considerable quantity of diamonds. M. Boxta sent to Paris and got a valuable rivière worth £2,000, together with some choice rings and bracelets, worth in all over £4,000. The so-called admiral, who had rented rooms in a fashionable quarter, asked M. Boxta to bring them for his wife's inspection. He went and was shown into the saloon. The "admiral" furnished a pile of what appeared to be Bank of England notes, and said he would not spend more than £5,000. Thus assured, M. Boxta allowed him to take the diamonds into an adjoining room, ostensibly for examination by his wife.

The deceased, who was aged 9 years, was on her father's knee. Seeing that her husband had had too much to drink, the witness left the room and spoke to Police-constable Emslie, who was in the passage at the time.

While doing so she heard the report of a shot, and, rushing into the room saw her daughter lying on the floor dead, and her husband on settle suffering from a wound in the chest.—Dr. Blackburn said that he had examined the body of the deceased, and found that a bullet had passed through the lungs, liver, and heart, so that death was instantaneous.—Constable Emslie despatched to hearing the shots fired, and finding in the room a six-chamber revolver with four barrels loaded.

The jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against Mr. Burke.—Burke is still at the Barnsley Hospital, and is making satisfactory progress towards recovery.

## TWO ACTRESSES AND ONLY ONE HUSBAND.

Madame Malvina Marquet, an actress, was tried at Paris, on Wednesday, for having, on the 25th of last October, fired a revolver at her husband as he was leaving the Odéon Theatre, where he played the first part in "L'Arlesienne." She had been married two years, had a child, and was jealous of Madame Carette, known in the dramatic world as Sarah Velandoff. Rumour had brought many things to her ears to embitter her life. She determined to find out for herself whether they were true or not, and therefore said to her husband after lunch on the 26th of October that she would go down into the country that evening and see how their child was getting on. M. Marquet let her go, and when she thought she was in the train went off to invite her rival and some friends to a dinner at a restaurant.

M. Naylor.—Not a descendant, but in remote times there was some connection between the two families. The original name of the Wellesley family was Colley, but in 1728 that of Wesley was substituted.

H. T.—No places are reserved either in the service or other

soldiers for rated non-commissioned officers and soldiers.

H. S.—A letter of admission can only be obtained from one of the subscribers to the institution who is entitled to that privilege. Perhaps the parson of your parish may be able to give you a tip.

M. F.—A license is necessary.

AN ANXIOUS SISTER.—In order to obtain a judicial separation, it would be necessary to prove actual and systematic cruelty. The expense varies with circumstances. After the divorce was obtained, it would be contempt of court for the husband to annoy the wife.

G. F.—Such a variety of considerations have to be weighed that we cannot undertake to give a reply. 2. It depends on the terms of the agreement.

H. R.—The ground landlord possesses a right of recovery both against leaseholder and tenant. There is no sure way, except the exercise of caution, of protecting oneself against fraud, such as would be which would be your hypothetically state.

GRACE OF CHANCE.—The date is 1760, and it gives the value of the book when it was published. We cannot quote its price, for it is now required, the receipt being usually written across the face of the original book.

LILY OF THE VALLEY.—There is no specific price for old books, but it is now required, the receipt being usually written across the face of the original book.

L. F.—We have never heard of such a sum as £100,000. You need not pay for it, and the title page is all that is required.

S. F.—We have never heard of such a fund, but it may possibly exist for all that.

K. L. M.—A world have to institute somewhat costly legal proceedings to make good his claim, the responsibility of proving his right to the land resting on his own shoulders. He does not appear to have any case at all, and would almost certainly succeed.

P. F.—Such a variety of considerations have to be weighed that we cannot undertake to give a reply. 2. It depends on the terms of the agreement.

R. G.—It is now required, the receipt being usually written across the face of the original book.

T. J.—We have never heard of such a fund, but it may possibly exist for all that.

W. D.—We have never heard of such a fund.

O. HANLEY.—Not quite up to the mark.

J. C. B.—What duty is it to put up the partition fence?

F. J.—Find out what the law is.

E. N.—It is now required, the receipt being usually written across the face of the original book.

G. F.—We have never heard of such a fund.

H. T.—We have never heard of such a fund.

I. T.—We have never heard of such a fund.

J. S.—LONDON.—I am very pleased to inform you of the

benefits derived from taking Clarke's Blood Mixture for two weeks with a bad leg.

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£20 " " " " " 12 6s.